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IZVESTIYA ON WEST'S REACTION TO GORBACHEV SPEECH

PM11135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "How Will They Respond? First Reaction to New Soviet Initiatives"]

[Text] When news agency correspondents have to convey something exceptionally important to their editorial offices and from these to the entire world they not only mark their reports "urgent" or "flash." They compress these reports down to a few lines to expedite their passage through all channels into the airwaves or into the pages of newspapers. These few lines have to encapsulate the essence of the event, all the main elements.

We look through the reports sent by Western agency reporters from Prague, reports about the rally speech delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. What is the main point singled out in these initial brief reports? Three factors: the proposal to start discussing the question of reducing and subsequently eliminating missiles with a range of between 500 and 1,000 km without linking this to the progress and outcome of the solution to the problem of medium-range missiles; the call for large-scale talks with a view to radically reducing tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces, and conventional arms; and the information that the Soviet Union has stopped producing chemical weapons and has begun to build a special enterprise to destroy stockpiles of chemical weapons.

Particular attention among reporters was also attracted by the following words from the Soviet leader: "We invite Paris, London, and Bonn... to promote the freeing of Europe from medium-range nuclear missiles and finally make the transition to nuclear disarmament."

What is the reaction in these capitals to what LE MATIN of Paris has called the Kremlin's "sensational initiative"? Extremely diverse and maybe even contradictory. The overall feeling you get is that the West has again proved to be unprepared for the Soviet leadership's bold and extraordinary steps.

London -- In the words of a Foreign Office spokesman, the proposal for talks between East and West "will not, of course, be rejected immediately, without thought. We will carefully study what he is proposing." If this quote, carried by the REUTER agency, is accurate, it is difficult to get away from the impression that it is almost predetermined that London will reject the proposal.

This impression is reinforced by yet another report, which states: "Official sources state that the Soviet Union seems to be trying to push Europe further along the path of nuclear disarmament /than the West is prepared to go."/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] In other words, the West is not ready for Europe to be completely rid of nuclear weapons. Incidentally, a statement made in Chicago by Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, is very indicative in terms of its duplicity. In his words, the Soviet leader's proposal should not be allowed to... distract from the progress already achieved in the matter of arms control.

Where's the logic, one would like to ask.

Bonn -- The reaction in official circles has been as follows: In the words of an FRG Government spokesman, Bonn intends to "carefully check out" the disarmament proposals put forward in Prague. [paragraph continues]

Bonn hopes that these proposals will be clarified in the course of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' upcoming visit to Moscow. The spokesman noted that the FRG wants the speediest signing of an agreement on the prohibition and complete elimination of chemical weapons.

In FRG opposition circles the reaction to the Prague speech is more concrete: Egon Bahr, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, urged the West to give a constructive response to M.S. Gorbachev's proposals, noting that these proposals take account of all the main viewpoints expressed by the West. Bahr considers, REUTER reports, that the Prague speech opened up "the prospect of progress in the matter of disarmament in Europe."

In Paris the Defense Ministry assessed positively the plan for destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons. This is a very good idea, a ministry spokesman stated.

On the other hand, as can be judged from reports in the newspapers LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS and LE PARISIEN LIBERE, the proposal on short-range missiles has been greeted "with apprehension" in official circles.

And finally Washington, or rather Los Angeles, which is where President Reagan and his closest adviser are at this time -- in the words of the President himself, he "was glad to hear" that the Soviet leader advocated simultaneous talks on short-range missiles. But both Reagan and an unnamed high-ranking administration spokesman made it plain that Washington is still not prepared to abandon the numerous provisos and conditions that it is advancing in its patent desire to block the speediest achievement of accord on medium-range missiles.

At the same time reports coming out of the United States intimate that the Reagan administration's first reaction to the Prague speech is far from the final one and in this context Secretary of State Shultz' upcoming visit to Moscow is assuming additional importance.

Well, we won't have to wait long -- the visit begins on Monday, 13 April.

PRAGUE INTERVIEWS ARBATOV ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD112236 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, by Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak, date and place not given; Arbatov in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Simak] Almost 1 and 1/2 months have passed since the Soviet Union proposed to eliminate medium-range missiles in Europe. At the outset of this interview I have asked Academician Arbatov how he assessed the West's, and above all the United States, reply to this initiative.

[Arbatov] Up to 28 February, when we put forward our proposals, the West kept on repeating that the Soviet Union should accomodate the West's demand and remove this problem from the Reykjavik package. We have done so. The Americans, much more quickly than ever before -- and this we have welcomed -- have responded by putting forward their draft of the treaty in Geneva. There, however, it has been shown at the same time that they wanted to lead the preparation of the medium-range missiles treaty into a blind alley. They declared that they would not remove Pershing-2 missiles, but that they would merely dismantle one stage.

You can just imagine what a clamor this would have provoked if we proposed to do this very thing with our SS-20 missiles. At the same time, they announced that they would transfer cruise missiles to naval vessels, which could, however, operate in the vicinity of our shores. And finally, they want to preserve the entire infrastructure for these missiles. This means launching pads, communications, command posts, and all the rest.

[Simak] The United States links the elimination of the medium-range missiles in Europe with the issue of operational tactical missiles and with the reduction of conventional arms. How does Academician Arbatov see the prospects for the resolution of this problem?

[Arbatov] In this regard, the United States has been joined by its West European allies, although considerable differences exist among them. The Soviet Union wants to get talks on this issue moving. However, one has to bear in mind that it can only do so much. We have separated the issue of medium-range missiles from the package and the West is now trying to relink it. One can, however, manifest goodwill and flexibility in the interest of agreeing on the treaty only within certain limits and on the precondition that the West is interested in reaching an agreement. The Warsaw Pact states have also proposed a radical reduction of conventional weapons and to begin talks also on other issues. Mikhail Gorbachev has made proposals but the West has been inventing new pretexts, but we do not think that this can go on forever, said Academician Arbatov. The importance of the public opinion is growing continuously; parliaments and governments of many countries, including in the West are beginning to question such a policy. This all can lead to certain results.

[Simak] At the close of the interview, I asked what Georgiy Arbatov thinks about the possibility of reaching an agreement with Ronald Reagan's government, whose decisionmaking process is beginning to be hampered by the preparation for the coming presidential elections.

[Arbatov] We proceed from the premise that an agreement is possible. We must not omit even the tiniest opportunity, since we are guided by the feeling of big responsibility. The situation however remains complicated due to the internal situation in the United States. This however does not exclude the possibility that the U.S. Government will in the end manifest an interest in signing certain treaties. We regard the treaty on medium-range missiles as realistic. This is why we have also made a whole number of concessions. Talks to be conducted with Secretary Shultz in Moscow next week will show a great deal and will be a kind of test of the real U.S. intentions in the spirit of the events of the past days and the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev.

KARPOV INTERVIEWED ON 'DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES'

LD111106 Hamburg DPA in German 1001 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Hamburg (DPA) -- A few days before the visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Soviet disarmament expert Viktor Karpov has expressed the hope of a positive response from Washington to the Soviet disarmament initiatives. He granted an interview for the Hamburg magazine DER SPIEGEL. This applies primarily to the immediate drafting of an agreement on eliminating all American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe.

Moscow also wants to get rid of other means of warfare, Karpov, who is head of the newly-established Disarmament Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said. One must start with the most dangerous weapons systems, so that an offensive war could no longer be conducted. The military apparatus should gradually be reduced to a minimum.

A concrete prospect of success in "one, two, or three" security policy issues is a precondition for a summit meeting in Washington between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan. It could then take place this year.

Real disarmament requires real control. The USSR therefore advocates a comprehensive system of verification, including for the production of medium-range weapons. All missile bases must be open to on-site inspections. Karpov rejected as spurious any maritime conversion, re-equipping, or deployment of medium-range missiles. Moscow is also ready for a zero solution with the same verification possibilities, in the case of shorter-range INF missiles (500 to 1,000 km).

With regard to the question of a world-wide ban on all medium-range missiles, Karpov said the United States is increasingly arming itself with combat aircraft with nuclear capability. Moreover, Washington is not prepared to accept negotiations on air defenses below the level of the strategic bomber.

Karpov underlined Moscow's opposition to any militarization of space. This is not permitted under the ABM Treaty on limiting defensive systems. Moscow would not copy the U.S. SDI program on missile defense in space. For the purpose of monitoring the exclusively peaceful use of space, Moscow is prepared to grant access to the Soviet launching sites, for example in Baykonur.

The text of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

USSR SAID READY TO NEGOTIATE SHORT-RANGE MISSILES

AU101431 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 10 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has expressed willingness to negotiate a reduction of shorter-range missiles, as well as conventional and chemical arms, before signing a treaty with Washington on medium-range weapons, during the first visit here by parliamentarians of the Western European Union (WEU).

The seven-nation WEU is the only European body with competence in defence matters, although a spokesman stressed that the delegation did not have a mandate to negotiate.

The WEU assembly chairman, Frenchman Jean-Marie Caro, told a news conference here at the end of a five-day visit that his delegation had pressed Soviet officials for a "formal and solemn commitment" on such immediate negotiations before Moscow and Washington signed an agreement eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. Discussing the Soviet reaction, he said: "Nothing that we have heard could let us suppose that such a commitment could not be undertaken." When pressed for more details, Mr. Caro said that his Soviet hosts had recalled that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had already pledged to open negotiations on shorter-range intermediate weapons after signing a medium-range treaty.

"That is not enough for us," the WEU delegation replied, asking the Soviet side to take into consideration the European demands in the continuing U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations.

Mr. Caro said the talks here had been "long, very cordial" and "very frank" with officials who included Georgiy Arbatov, director of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, and Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovksiy, along with arms control experts and parliamentary officials. Asked how the Soviet Union viewed the strengthening of the WEU, Mr. Caro said that the fact that his delegation had been invited here by the Soviet parliament in February was a sign that Moscow hoped for a strengthening of Europe "on a political level".

Soviet officials had at no time during their discussions this week tried to drive a wedge between the European allies, and between Europe and the United States, he said.

The WEU has recently been given new vigour amid growing realisations that if U.S. nuclear missiles were dismantled in Europe, Western Europeans would have to unite to ensure their own defence.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has been hostile towards the pan-European body, and Mr. Caro recalled that Moscow had once called it a "poisonous snake". He said the change in attitude was due to the "new mentality" in the Soviet Union under Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The organisation was revived in 1979 as a forum for European security by France, Britain, Italy, West Germany and the Benelux states. Britain's representative was not on the Moscow trip for "personal reasons", according to Mr. Caro.

COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT ARMS SPENDING FREEZE PROPOSAL

LD112221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, the member states of the Warsaw Pact have again proposed to the NATO countries a freeze on military expenditure, thus creating the necessary condition for a subsequent transition to effective reductions of military allocations. Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] This is not the first time that we have addressed the West with such an initiative. It was heard at the meeting of the leading party and state figures of the fraternal countries in 1983 and 1 year later, when it was proposed to the NATO countries to begin direct negotiations on this; we confirmed adherence to the idea of freezing military budgets in 1985; and last year too, when the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states met in Budapest again for its annual conference.

The idea of freezing military expenditure is not losing topicality; on the contrary, it is increasing. The cause of this is continuing militarization. Today, the world spends more than $800,0o0 million already on military needs each year -- a sum so huge that it is unimaginable. It is claimed that just one-tenth of these resources would be enough to increase the basic capital of all developing countries by one third. It is perfectly obvious that if resources presently spent on armaments are channelled into construction for mankind, we will be rid of poverty and backwardness forever. However, it is not so much the extent of military spending that frightens one, as the rate at which it is growing. Today, 40 percent more resources in the world go to militaristic preparations than 10 years ago.

Supporters of militarism claim that the arms race is little short of a blessing. They have even reached the point of saying that it strengthens peace and are trying to convince people that it helps to increase employment and accelerate technical progress. But this is what the well-known observer Anthony Lewis writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES of 9 April: The huge sums our country spends on arms are one of the causes for our losing economic superiority over Japan and other countries. Indeed, even in the United States, which has almost one third of all spending on military needs in the world at present, they are now saying that the cause of the mess this country faces is, precisely, militarism. Such an admission allows one to say that the appeal of the socialist countries to freeze military spending is very timely. Evidence in favor of this is the broad discussion going on now in the West, prompted by the Soviet proposal to the United States to remove medium-range missiles from Europe. A new stimulus is given to it by Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Prague. People do not want to be in the position of being nuclear hostages of the United States. The broad masses of the West's populations are coming out for the elimination of nuclear arms and other mass-strike weapons and for the reduction of military confrontation. The proposal of the Socialist countries opens up a direct path to this.

OBSERVER CONTRASTS SDI, NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

PM121345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Observer Manki Ponomarev article under the rubric "International Observer Replies to a Reader": "Safety Fuse, Not 'Safe-Conduct'"]

[Text] Here is what Reserve Lieutenant Colonel S. Nikulin wrote to the editorial office:

"I followed attentively the course of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's visit to the USSR. And I was struck by her statement that 'a world without nuclear weapons would be less stable and more dangerous for us all.' Does this mean that the hed of the British Government subscribes to the 'nuclear deterrence' doctrine? What, then, is the position with M. Thatcher's proclaimed allegiance to Reagan's SDI? For it seems to me that this doctrine and SDI are clearly at variance with each other. Or is there something I do not understand here?"

You have raised an acute question, Comrade Nikulin. It is a pity it was not asked by our observers who conducted the television interview with Mrs M. Thatcher. It would have been interesting to hear how she would have answered it.

Indeed, you have only to give careful thought to this, and it will turn out that the very widespread Western belief in "nuclear deterrence" is quite incompatible with President R. Reagan's so-called SDI. What is more, they are really mutually exclusive. But with one reservation: If you take into account only the interpretation of SDI disseminated for propaganda purposes by the head of the White House himself, his immediate entourage, and certain very close allies, including in the British Isles.

What do the ideology and policy of "nuclear deterrence" boil down to? To the claim that nuclear weapons -- readiness to use them and the fear that the opposing side will resort to them to inflict a counterstrike -- are the only means of preventing war in our time. And there are many people in all the world who are sincerely convinced that an undoubted evil -- nuclear weapons -- is needed to prevent a still greater evil -- nuclear war. Those who regard the pursuit of a military superiority and the policy of blackmail and threats as of paramount importance in their activity play on this conviction. [paragraph continues]

Here, for example, is what the brochure "Soviet Military Power," now being published by the Pentagon for the sixth time, says: "The United States proceeds in its defense policy from the need to ensure nuclear deterrence." And NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington declares: "Possession of nuclear weapons is the only thing that makes us confident that we can prevent war. And it would really be very stupid to abandon them."

The British prime minister adheres to the same position. In your letter, Comrade Nikulin, you cited M. Thatcher's actual words in this regard. Here are two more statements attributed to her. "We are not prepared to agree to the idea of a nuclear-free Europe," she declared at the Moscow press conference. And the same idea was repeated in her speech to the British Parliament: "The government will not agree to the total elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe."

In fact, the desire to pass off "nuclear detterrence" as a kind of "safe-conduct" for mankind cannot be justified from either the political or the moral viewpoint. It is a product of the old thinking which regards armed force as a means of achieving a political end. With the emergence of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles this idea does not stand up to criticism. No ends at all can be achieved by means of nuclear weapons, and their use will inevitably result in disaster.

M.S. Gorbachev made a well reasoned criticism of the "nuclear deterrence" doctrine in his speeches at the Moscow forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Humanity" and at the 30 March dinner in the Great Kremlin Palace. Reliance on nuclear weapons leads only to an ever increasing risk of nuclear conflict and is comparaable not with "safe-conduct" but, rather with a safety fuse leading to a charge capable of destroying civilization. The gamble on the force of nuclear weapons is a constant source of continuing the arms race and of increasing tension. And the very logic of "deterrence" means the subordination of politics to the interests of militarism with all the ensuing consequences.

Thus, if we examine "nuclear deterrence" from a historical perspective, this doctrine not only does not reduce but even increases the possibility of military conflicts. This was why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo confirmed at its 2 April session the Soviet leadership's resolute disagreement with the position according to which the conduct of international affairs and national security are only conceived of with reliance on nuclear weapons, although this encourages their spread and is fraught with universal catastrophe. This is why the Soviet leadership is striving so persistently to assert new thinking in the world arena. This is why it advances such large-scale peace initiatives and struggles consistently for their implementation.

What bearing does SDI have on all this? If we take its authors' claims on trust, the whole purpose of SDI is supposedly to reduce the role of nuclear missile weapons to naught, make them worthless, and deprive them of any effectiveness. They say they will create a "space shield" over America, and no one's nuclear weapons will pose even the slightest threat to it. They also promise to place West Europe under this shield.

And here the question arises: How will things stand then with "nuclear deterrence," without which they cannot imagine life in the NATO countries' capitals on both sides of the Atlantic? And it would be interesting to learn how the question would be answered by Mrs. Thatcher, who advocates both "nuclear deterrence" and Reagan's SDI.

However, the explanation is quite simple. "Nuclear deterrence" is by no means an instrument of mutual deterrence but a concentrated expression of the "policy of force" based on nuclear intimidation. [paragraph continues]

And the notorious SDI is not at all a defensive program aimed at making nuclear weapons worthless but something quite different. Here is what that same American brochure "Soviet Military Power" says: "If the Soviets acquired a monopoly on the latest ABM defense in addition to their large and growing offensive forces, they might consider it possible to inflict a strike on the United States or our allies without fearing an effective counterstrike." You have only to swap over the words "Soviets" and "United States" in that quotation, and everything at once becomes clear.

And in conclusion, Comrade Nikulin, another sentence from the same Pentagon brochure: "Neither the potential of strategic defense nor the bright prospects of a considerable arms reduction eliminates the need to maintain the strength of our (that is, American — M.P.) nuclear deterrent force." It seems to have been left in the text through an obvious oversight by the editors. For it prints in black and white what you and I discerned long ago and what the transatlantic propagandists hide so diligently from the public. Not even the full implementation of SDI will lead to the elimination of the U.S. nuclear forces but will serve as both a cover for them and a substantial addition to them. This is precisely the point.

U.S. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS 'HYPOCRISY' CONDEMNED

PM121405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[P. Filippov article: "Criminal Laboratories Operating. Biological Convention and U.S. Hypocrisy"]

[Text] The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction was opened for signing 15 years ago, 10 April 1972. That document was drafted in an atmosphere of angry world public indignation at the barbarous actions in Indochina of the U.S. military, which was waging a real chemical war there. In this connection the U.S. accession to the biological convention was a forced measure designed to damp protests. At the same time, the signing of the biological convention was a victory for the forces of peace. For the first time in history they secured a decision on the complete removal of a barbarous kind of mass destruction weapon from states' military arsenals.

Over the years more than 100 states, including all 5 permanent members of the UN Security Council, have subscribed to the convention. Efforts are now being made to strengthen the document's operating mechanism. Last September's second review conference of participant states emphasized the importance of the convention's provisions and articles and outlined measures to strengthen it and to develop mutual trust among the parties to the convention. The participant states agreed to encourage exchanges of scientists on a reciprocal basis and also to openly publish the scientific works of specified centers and laboratories. A meeting of experts is now being held in Geneva on this topic. The experts are faced with the task of formulating specific proposals on the substance of and the procedure for exchanging information on all scientific centers which use particularly dangerous pathogens of infectious diseases.

In order to rule out malicious speculation, it has been decided to exchange information on all outbreaks of infectious diseases. The task of the experts now working in Geneva includes the elaboration of provisions to govern the procedure for exchanging this information. Continued discussion of the mechanism for lodging complaints about inspection [proverka] procedures in cases where just one state which is a party to the convention requests should also be expected.

As already reported, the Soviet Union together with the socialist countries submitted a proposal to elaborate an additional protocol on this. It was proposed to define in it the procedures for verifying [kontrol] observance of the convention, including international on-site verification [kontrol].

With the support of some of its allies the United States prevented an accord from being reached on this very important question. Here, once again, Washington's hypocrisy over questions of disarmament manifested itself. As is known, the United States was "foursquare" behind international verification [kontrol] only so long as the Soviet Union did not give its consent in principle to such verification [kontrol] and did not propose elaborating corresponding procedures. And the United States at once abandoned its position. It became obvious that Washington had been frankly bluffing here and that international verification [kontrol] of observance of the biological convention was totally unacceptable to the United States itself. It is not hard to understand why.

Any verification [kontrol] could establish, for example, that the conversion announced by former President R. Nixon of the Army bacteriological laboratories at Fort Detrick (Maryland) into an oncological center was a deception. The military department continues to hold sway at Fort Detrick. According to a conclusion by a number of authoritative scientists, it was precisely the Fort Detrick laboratories, which were widely engaged on research into retroviruses, that constructed the HIV virus, which was the pathogen for the previously unknown viral disease AIDS, which has now created exceptionally complex problems for health care throughout the world.

Nor would international verification [kontrol] find it hard to get to the bottom of the fact that the Army center for bacteriological weapons production at Pine Bluff (Arkansas) is still just as it was 15 years ago, and is even developing. It has been reported that Pine Bluff has received a new technological line to equip ammunition with bacterial and toxin compounds [retseptury]. Its conversion into a toxicological center, announced by R. Nixon, was a deliberate lie.

International verification [kontrol] could also be interested in the Baker Bacteriological Laboratory at the Dugway Test Site in Utah. That laboratory, located in a desert region far from roads and prying eyes, has now been turned into the U.S. Army's chief scientific center for the creation [sozdaniye] of new kinds of bacteriological weapons. Millions of dollars were allocated last year to equipping that laboratory and were earmarked chiefly for the construction of a special, large chamber designed for testing the combat properties of bacteriological compounds and ammunition. It has been learned that the simultaneous death of 50 wild horses from a rare African disease, whose pathogen was taken there for genetic engineering manipulation, was noted in the environs of that laboratory.

The United States tries to conceal its unseemly activity in spheres bearing on the biological convention by spreading slander against other states that are parties to the convention. However, in the course of the Geneva conference's work the representatives of a number of countries rightly remarked that every peak in the slander campaign alleging the use of "Soviet-made toxins" in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan invariably coincided with the start of a discussion of the size of the military budget in the U.S. Congress.

The 1972 convention binds the hands of U.S. champions of biological warfare. This is why U.S. Administration spokesmen regularly criticize the convention. At a congressional hearing in August 1986, Feith, a high-ranking Pentagon official, went so far as to call the biological convention "a false advertisement claiming that the problem of biological weapons can be resolved."

The states that are party to the biological convention disagreed with that assessment and "reaffirmed their resolute support for the convention, their immutable allegiance to its principles and aims, and their legal pledge under international law to implement and strictly observe its provisions." This is stated in the preamble to the final declaration of the September conference. And the struggle for this is still being waged today.

NATO NUCLEAR ARSENAL BELIES 'WEAKNESS' CLAIM

PM101255 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Military Sciences Major General F. Gontar (Reserve): "Who Does Not Like the Idea of a Europe Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] For months, representatives of the United States and other NATO countries were constantly claiming that, if the Soviet Union took the question of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe out of the Reykjavik "package," an agreement on the elimination of these missiles could be reached without special difficulty. However, now that the words have to be translated into practical actions, it emerges that the prospect of ridding the European edifice of nuclear weapons does not suit the Western countries' ruling circles. Not by accident are they currently spreading all kind of fabrications and "arguments" in order to hamper or thwart altogether the achievement of an agreement on this problem. People in NATO, for instance, are claiming that if the Americans remove their Pershing-2 and long-range GLCM's from the continent, West Europe will be "unarmed" and "defenseless" in the face of the "Soviet nuclear threat." They are suppressing the following facts.

First. U.S. medium-range (1,000 km and over) nuclear weapon delivery vehicle comprise 640 nuclear-capable aircraft, including more than 400 F-111, F-16, and F-4 fighter-bombers. All of them can carry out strikes throughout the territory of the European socialist countries and a substantial part of the USSR's European territory. In addition, the U.S. Navy's 6th and 2d operational fleets, which include seven multipurpose aircraft carriers, are permanently deployed in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. Around 300 nuclear-capable ground-attack aircraft are based on these aircraft carriers. Their range also enables them to carry out strikes against installations on the territory of the Soviet Union. In addition, these fleets' surface ships and nuclear submarines continue to be equipped with "Tomahawk" nuclear cruise missiles, which have a range of up to 2,600 km.

It should also be emphasized that the U.S. commander in chief in Europe has been allocated several hundred strategic missile nuclear warheads sited on U.S. missile-carrying submarines.

Second. The armed forces of the West European NATO countries (FRG, Italy, Turkey, Belgium, the Netherlands, and others) have a total of over 200 nuclear-capable aircraft in their tactical strike aviation, 72 launch installations for the Pershing-1A ballistic missiles (FRG) with a range of more than 700 km; and more than 100 launch installations (some of them belonging to the U.S. ground forces in Europe) for the operational-tactical "Lance" missiles with a range of up to 130 km, which can be fitted with nuclear charges. U.S. ground forces in Europe and the forces of the West European NATO countries have more than 2,000 203.2 mm and 155 mm nuclear artillery pieces. Using rocket-assisted projectiles, they have a range of up to 30 km.

Hatching aggressive plans against the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states, the United States has built more than 150 depots on the territory of West European countries where it has concentrated more than 7,000 nuclear munitions intended both for its own delivery vehicles and those of its NATO partners.

Third. The process of elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles from Europe would leave British and French nuclear means intact. And they, as is known, represent an impressive force which, furthermore, continues to be built up.

Thus, Britain has in its arsenal 4 SSBN's, each equipped with 16 launchers for Polaris A3TK ballistic missiles (6 warheads each) with a range of up to 4,000 km and also more than 200 nuclear-capable tactical aircraft. Development is under way of a MIRVed nuclear warhead for the Trident-2 SLBM which is to be bought from the United States in the early nineties. Four new British-built SSBN's with 16 launchers each are to be equipped with these missiles.

France has 6 SSBN's in its arsenal (with a total of 96 launchers). These SSBN's are equipped with either the M-20 single-charge ballistic missiles or the M-4 missiles with MIRVed warheads. There are 6 warheads on each M-4 missile. In addition, the French nuclear forces comprise 18 silo-based launchers for S-3 single-charge ballistic missiles with a range in excess of 3,500 km, up to 30 "Mirage" IVA strategic bombers, and also more than 70 nuclear-capable tactical strike aircraft with a range of more than 1,000 km. French ground forces have around 40 launchers for "Pluton" operational-tactical nuclear missiles.

Land-based S-4 strategic missiles with a range in excess of 5,000 km and sea-launched M-5 strategic missiles (with a range of up to 6,000 km) are in the process of development in France. Both missiles have MIRVed warheads. Hades, an operational-tactical missile, is being developed for the ground forces.

Thus NATO has up to 4,000 nuclear weapon delivery vehicles in Europe. What kind of "defenselessness" or "weakness" are they talking about? There is only one answer -- these claims are made by people who do not want to take the road of real nuclear arms reductions in Europe. A recent statement in the U.S. Congress by the deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Department of the Army can serve as an example. He insisted, in particular, that all 108 U.S. launchers in the FRG remain where they are and the two-stage medium-range Pershing-2 ballistic missiles (range up to 2,500 km) sited at these launchers be converted into the single-stage Pershing-1B version with a range of up to 800 km. Such a conversion would require only a simple modification -- removing the second stage from the Pershing-2 missiles and fitting the existing warhead (yield of up to 100 kilotons) using the existing first-stage coupling ring. The whole operation could be carried out in service conditions and would take up only a few hours. If this conversion were carried out, provision would be made for keeping intact all ground launching equipment and installations needed to service the missiles.

The sinister design behind this venture lies in the fact that, if it is that easy to convert the medium-range Pershing-2 ballistic missile into an operational-tactical Pershing-1B missile, it will be equally easy to change it back into its original version by adding the second stage.

The Pentagon also has corresponding plans for the long-range nuclear GLCM's (yield up to 200 kilotons, range up to 2,600 km). Thus it is proposed to remove these missiles from West European countries rather than eliminate them. Yet it is well known that the GLCM's are virtually the same as the sea-launched "Tomahawk" cruise missiles in design, weight, dimensions, and performance. [paragraph continues]

Surface ships and submarines could easily be equipped with them. And the Pentagon has proposed another option, namely leaving these missiles in Europe and replacing their nuclear charges with conventional ones.

All this indicates that certain U.S. circles really do not want to eliminate the Pershing and cruise missiles from Europe and are seeking to retain them merely under a different label. This shows that the "zero option" for medium-range missiles in Europe put forward by the U.S. Administration was nothing but a bluff from the outset, designed to deceive not just the European but also the American public.

As for the Sovit Union, it has expressed its readiness to destroy all its medium-range missiles stationed in Europe together with their launchers, provided that the United States does exactly the same. The dismantling and destruction of the missiles would have to take place in conditions of strict verification [kontrol].

The implementation of the Soviet proposals would be a real, major step toward completely ridding Europe of nuclear arms. The European peoples and the peoples of other continents are expecting this to happen, and the interests of the present and the future demand it.

MILITARY ATTACHE ON MORE ARMS LIMITATION TREATIES

LD101600 Hamburg DPA in German 1223 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, (DPA) -- The Soviet Union is making efforts at all levels to counter fears in the West that a "zero option" for medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe could conjure up military dangers on account of Soviet superiority in other spheres. Major General Konstantin Cheremukhin, military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, speaking to journalists on Friday, stressed the fact that the elimination of medium-range missiles proposed by Moscow should only be a first stage. Immediately after the signing of a medium-range agreement, negotiations should be initiated with the aim of also "liquidating" missiles of shorter range, and also of reducing conventional weapons.

Cheremukhin regretted that the proposal for a "zero option" had not met with the necessary response in the West as far as missiles of shorter range were concerned, and that the heads of the Bonn Defense Ministry had come out resolutely against it. He accused the United States of making the sought after agreement on medium-range weapons more difficult by linking it with the issue of short-range missiles and also with that of chemical weapons.

The military attache was commenting in the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of the presentation of the German edition of a Moscow publication on U.S. weapons. The report, entitled "From whence the Threat to Peace?", is a sort of riposte to the annual report of the U.S. Defense Department on the military strength of the USSR. As opposed to the U.S. figures, according to which there is a Soviet superiority, it is shown in the Moscow book that there is something approaching a military equilibrium between NATO and Warsaw Pact both in the nuclear and conventional fields. The United States is accused of striving for world dominance and is given sole blame for the arms spiral since the end of World War II.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD122006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Apr 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, internationl affairs journalist; and Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrades. We do not doubt at all that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia has been at the center of your attention all the time; you are familiar with all the addresses and speeches he made there, and with the speeches by Czechoslovak comrades. You already know what was talked about there, but nevertheless, today, of course, we will place this visit at the center of our attention. It is noteworthy in a whole series of respects, and, first of all, we would like to dwell on the significance of this visit for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, between our parties, and, naturally, on the international signficance of this visit.

[Zorin] I think, Viktor Nikolayevich, that many new processes manifested themselves in the course of this visit, new facts; we talk about new thinking as it applies to many aspects of both internal and international life, and now the element of innovation in the formulation of a whole series of very important issues shows through in the given instance as well.

[Levin] Quite so, Valentin Sergeyevich. Indeed, one would like to draw our comrades' attention to ther new approaches to the development of relations between fraternal socialist countries. We have a wealth of experience, but life does not stand still, it sets new tasks, and the working meeting of leaders of fraternal parties from socialist CEMA member countries, which took place in November of last year in Moscow already has spoken loudly about these new tasks. A conclusion of fundamental importance was drawn there about the fact that greater dynamics must be imparted to interaction between the fraternal socialist countries, that the machinery of this interaction is also in need of some kind of restructuring. Now, how does the Soviet Union, how does our country's Communist Party look on the development and the restructuring of relations with socialist countries in the new conditions? In the first place, we feel that the system of political relations between socialist countries must be unfailingly built on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. Equal rights formerly were a factor in our interrelations, but mutural reponsibility is a new phenomenon.

[Kobysh] It is no longer the voice of the Soviet Union alone that is acquiring a particular resonance, but that of the whole socialist community, and therefore this visit will be of significance not only for deepening bilateral relations between the USSR and the CSSR -- and that includes interparty ties, economic, and scientific-technical ties -- but it also will play a great role in international affairs.

[Zorin] The issue of the use of experience also is being regarded in a new way. The Soviet Union is the first socialist state, the first to begin the movement on this hard, difficult, and unexplored path. It is quite natural that up to a definite period, for the fraternal countries, Soviet experience was the only standard, the only example that as used in the socialist construction of these countries. Now it is an absolutely new situation.

There already is prolonged experience of socialist construction in other countries. Much knowledge has been accumulated, there are various alternatives for resolving given issues, given problems. The issue now is the use, the mutual use of one another's experience, the creative study of this experience -- this is a new situation, and this was stated outright just now in Prague.

[Kobysh] I also would like to add that this visit drew particular attention because it happened during the conditions of the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union, in new conditions, and Western observers in particular -- of a benevolent disposition, a neutral disposition, or of a malevolent disposition -- are viewing this visit with heightened interest. In regard to the ill-disposed ones, what is noticeable is that they are trying -- well, somehow, at least -- to find a subject somewhere for speculation and disinformation. Well, they don't miss a thing, so to speak. At first they concentrated their lies on the reasons for the postponement of the visit, which was for a quite understandable human reason: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's cold.

[Levin] Which was announced in good time.

[Kobysh] It was announced, but the claim became current that between the USSR and the CSSR there allegedly are differences in approach to the most important political and economic problems; Prague allegedly is unsatisfied with the course being carried out by Moscow, which allegedly doesn't suit the political leadership there. Now the question arises: Why has this wave of, well, quite obvious disinformation and absolutely unfounded speculation arisen? It's not serious...

[Levin, interrupting] All the more so since the recent Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee plenum gave a very precise answer to this question. It was said there that restructuring in the Soviet Union is provoking a great deal of interest, that the features of this restructuring are being studied attentively in Czechoslovakia, and that they will be implemented in line with the country's interests, its national interests.

[Kobysh] I think that the aim here is like a missile with two warheads: First of all, to drive a wedge between the USSR and other socialist countries, to undermine their unity, and, by the same token, to blacken Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, and to hinder the progress of talks on, in fact, medium-range missiles, to poison the climate in Europe.

[Levin] Yes.

[Zorin] An important problem discussed with our Czechoslovak friends was that of freeing Europe of medium-range missiles, a problem that is currently very important and very topical for the present point in international life, and with regard to this I want to draw the attention of our radio listeners to the unusual importance of this problem, and, I would even say, its uniqueness. Well, first of all, it's quite clear what the scrapping of a type of weapon such as medium-range missiles means for the security of peoples, and, primarily, the security of Europe, if one can manage to remove them from their launch sites. It is doubtful whether one needs to talk a great deal about this, our radio listeners know this and are very well aware of it.

[Levin] Valentin Sergeyevich, nevertheless, I think that it is worth recalling here the fact that, after all, overall, despite the fact that in the arms control process there are definite successes -- we remember the SALT I, and the SALT II treaties, the ABM Treaty -- but there has not yet been a single treaty that would lead to the elimination of arms.

[Zorin] This is precisely what I wanted to say. The uniqueness of the situation is evident in the fact that for four decades -- with greater success at some times, with lesser success at other times -- there has been a drive to limit the arms race, to establish some sort of ceiling on the development [sozdaniye] of given types of weapons, to lessen the pace of this race. For the first time, practically for the first time in history, the question of disarmament has been put forward specifically, not generally, as a proposal for the elimination of a definite, very dangerous, strike type of weapon. The question has not just been put. I think that we are at a point that could turn out to be the subject of historians' attention and enter history textbooks that our grandchildren will study, and they will read that in 1987 for the first time the most important turning-point was achieved in the arms race, an about-face. I am talking about this, although, of course, one cannot assert that this will take place, but it is practicable, because the proposal put forward on 28 February by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, is actually, after all, an agreed proposal. We have the agreement of the U.S. President; this proposal was agreed in the course of the meeting in Reykjavik; moreover, after Mikhail Sergeyevich had promulgated this proposal, President Reagan immediately spoke and said that this proposal is acceptable. This was the first reaction; you remember what the classical author said. Beware the soul's first stir, it can be noble. I don't know whether in the given present case...

[Levin, interrupting] But really in the present case that's how it is...

[Zorin, interrupting] Then some strange things, you can say, started happening in Washington -- an obvious move to win something back. In the first place, it was stated that the problem of medium-range missiles must be linked to the problems of limited-range missiles. They extracted the medium-range missiles proposal from the package. Washington was very persistent in reproaching us for that package, but as soon as we took a step to meet the U.S. position halfway, they set about inventing some artificial package in Washington.

A second -- and, in my opinion very dangerous -- idea that has surfaced these last few weeks is that there is no need to remove the Pershings from Europe; let the Russians remove their SS-20's, but all we need to do with the Pershings is modernize them: Take out one of their stages, and then they'll have a different range and all will be well. But for one thing, all the Pershing launching facilities will remain; and second, those who say that a stage can easily be taken out evidently also imply that it can just as easily be put back.

I want to say that a real possibility exists of achieving an important historic turning point beginning with the abolition of medium-range missiles; yet, at the same time, we observe recent maneuvers by Washington that are arousing a good deal of public alarm, and which are aimed at putting difficulties in the way of solving this problem.

[Kobysh] And it's not just Washington. I have the impression that Washington and Washington's NATO allies have predetermined their roles. Well, we recently heard the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher trying to convince us that without nuclear weapons there will be no security in Europe or in the world.

In the Bundestag, the CDU-CSU defense expert Wimmer has demanded that the concluding of a treaty to abolish medium-range missiles be made dependent on a reduction of Soviet conventional armaments:

He says the zero option on medium-range missiles would consolidate Soviet superiority in conventional armaments and make a war in Europe with such armaments likely. In other words there's a really massive assault being made on people -- on their minds, their knowledge, the information at their disposal.

[Zorin] Be it said in passing that in his speech in Prague, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has given a completely exhaustive answer to those who are trying to speculate on so-called conventional weapons and Soviet superiority in these conventional weapons: a reply that leaves such arguments and speculation without a leg to stand on.

[Kobysh] When Soviet and U.S. military experts get together, the Americans never say anything to our experts about any Soviet superiority in conventional armaments -- because they know that there is an asymmetry in armaments and they carry on a calm and business-like discussion which concludes with a general picture that approximate parity exists. But for the consumption of the broad public, the matter is presented as if there were an avalanche of Soviet tanks poised over Europe and ready to fall on her at any moment, and so forth.

[Levin] Yet as recently as last year, the Warsaw Pact countries submitted what is called the Budapest program, which sets forth concrete proposals for reducing conventional armaments. Now from Prague comes a new proposal, taking the Budapest program a stage further, a proposal of fundamental importance: that all the foreign ministers of the CSCE member states should gather together and make the decision to begin large-scale talks with the aim of radically reducing tactical nuclear weapons, armed forces, and conventional arms.

[Zorin] When Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposes that the foreign ministers should now assemble to discuss this problem, our idea is not to impose our suggestions. If the West, the NATO countries, have constructive proposals, the Soviet Union is willing to discuss and examine them constructively. Passing proposals over in silence and ignoring them is not the way.

[Levin] I would like to get back to the problem of the West's attempts to link medium-range with reduced-range missiles [rakety ponizhennoy dalnosti]: Here again, there is complete speculation on the fact that people in Western Europe are insufficiently informed. The Soviet Union's position could not be clearer or more precise. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev reiterated it in Prague: We are ready to begin talks without delay on limiting and abolishing altogether -- we are willing to abolish altogether -- missiles with a range between 500 and 1,000 km sited on the continent of Europe; but these talks must not be tied to the progress and outcome of efforts to solve the problem of medium-range missiles. What is it, after all, that actually is being proposed? Today we have not once used the term zero option [nulevoye resheniye]. Yet this is the zero option. The zero option envisages zero Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe and zero U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Here, you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, were quoting the Christian Democratic Union's expert on defense, who is against the zero option; but fortunately -- and here we must give due credit to the present FRG Government -- this is a voice that is out of tune with the opinion of the government: the opinion of the foreign minister, Genscher, and the opinion which Chancellor Kohl supports.

The FRG is in favor of the zero option. When Weinberger put forward the suggestion we have already mentioned -- remove one stage of the Pershing-2 missile and thereby make it into a reduced-range missile -- they were unanimous in West Germany that, excuse me, this not the zero option: it is a deception. Well, deception is a word that no foreign minister of a NATO country would ever use in addressing their U.S. partner, but it is what one has read and heard. I do want to draw attention to this element, though, at the same time, this latest message from Chancellor Kohl to President Reagan -- it was sent this week and widely reported in the West German press -- expounded the stance of the FRG on medium-range missiles which was in favor of their abolition, but simultaneoulsy emphasized the idea that medium-range [promezhutochnyy] missiles cannot be abolished entirely. There was Kohl once again getting on to the same theme that we already have talked about, of the impermissibility of a nuclear-free Europe; in other words, nuclear weapons must be the guarantee, as they say, of peace.

One must take issue with this; these are not statements that should be passed over; but it seems to me that, quite honestly, I would not be inclined to give very much attention at present to that part of Kohl's message. Problems must be tackled in sequence; today the time is ripe for solving the problem of medium-range missiles; we must solve it, and we must not burden it with anything; we will not hold matters up; we approach the negotiations honestly. Today, regrettably, the same can't be said of the West; and what puts us very much on our guard is the fact that, well, you know, comrades, that U.S. Secretary of State Schultz is due in Moscow tomorrow, and it's matter of misgiving that just as he is about to leave for Moscow, Adelman has declared that the main question Schultz will raise is the question of strategic missiles! You see they had a lot of conceptions as to what Schultz would be talking about: He'll be talking about this, that, and the other --human rights, regional conflicts. First there was the affair of the marines -- some fantistical business, half detective novel and half criminal matter -- than came the affair of the listening devices in the U.S. Embassy, though all that can be answered very clearly and concretely and we've given a very clear answer to it; but who is carefully whipping up this whole atmosphere of psychosis? What for?

[Kobysh] It is well known who it is, but it is interesting that a definite pattern can be traced. Let us recall how at the moment when the U.S. President was flying to Geneva that mysterious letter from Weinberger appeared.

[Zorin] It was provocative in character.

[Kobysh] Purely provocative.

[Zorin] And it was supposed to wreck the talks.

[Kolbysh] It was supposed to wreck the talks. It was at the time -- I was in New York then -- that Comrade Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, was going to very important talks with Shultz, to the United States...

[Zorin, interrupting] They provoked...

[Kobysh, interrupting] They provoked the so-called case with our spies there -- a huge number of individuals were accused -- and they made fools of themselves, because they ended up without service staff here in Moscow. Now there is this, right before Shultz' trip. What is it, an accident? No, it is a pattern, of course. It is an action by quite definite forces, which obviously are not even fully controlled by the administration.

[Zorin] I think the situation in Washington now is very complicated, and multifaceted. Well, I do not want to use the rumors that are being splashed across the pages of the U.S. press -- they claim that in discussions behind closed doors Shultz speaks in favor of signing an agreement on medium-range missiles and Weinberger speaks against it -- those are conjectures. But one can consider it to be a fact that a keen struggle is going on inside the Washington administration. There are things that can be traced in documents. The impression is created that the right-wing extremists -- you have just been talking about that, Vitaliy Ivanovich -- are stepping up their activities precisely now, in order to, well, practically prevent the U.S. secretary of state from conducting constructive work during his trip to Moscow, to place U.S. diplomacy in such conditions that it is impossible to achieve an agreement. Well, what is Shultz coming with? What instructions has he received? We will learn this during the coming week. But that there are serious, influential circles for whom the real prospects of a serious breakthrough in the matter of disarmament goes against the grain, and who are doing all they can to ensure that a possible agreement is torpedoed -- there is no doubt of that at all.

[Levin] But what is interesting, Valentin Sergeyevich, is that -- pay attention -- those circles are using such base methods. Why are they resorting to all this spy mania, talking about Marines? After all, they don't have any trumps.

[Kobysh] I don't really understand that.

[Levin] Well, I think it can be explained by the fact that earlier they had ready in hand certain postulates which they thrust upon us all the time. For example, the question of verification. They hindered the achievement of an accord on problems of arms limitation, citing the fact that we, the Soviet Union -- they said -- were against verification. Even when we proposed separating the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the overall package of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, as you recall, the U.S. delegation stated: We are introducing proposals in which, first and foremost, the issue will be verification. They will be strict measures, and they let it be understood that they would think up something that would stump the Soviet Union. What does the Soviet Union reply to that?

[Kobysh] Well, the Soviet Union has now replied, through Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting in Prague, with something which will now, of course, force the military strategists of the West, of the United States, analysts, to really rack their brains, because he said something staggering, something which seemed wholly unthinkable to them. I recall that he said that all our activity to turn Europe into a peaceful home, a nuclear-free home, should be accompanied by corresponding verification [kontrol], including the use of on-site inspection, and the launchers remaining after the reduction of missiles also should be included in that inspection. Moreover, that went for operational ones and those at all other installations, test ranges, manufacturing plants, training centres, and so on. The right of entry of inspectors also must be ensured to the other side's military bases, to the territory of other countries. That is necessary to be completely sure that the agreement is strictly observed, Mikhail Sergeyevich said. I know for a fact that there is panic in America now.

[Zorin] Let's be accurate. Is there panic in the Pentagon?

[Kobysh] Yes.

[Zorin] Is there panic in the directorates of military-industrial corporation?

[Kobysh] Yes.

[Zorin] In California?

[Kobysh] Yes.

[Zorin] There the question arises: What, will there be Russian inspectors in our factories, in our laboratories? On no account! There you have it -- inspection -- with the aid of which demagogues have been busy for so many years and have shown that the Soviet Union is blocking a solution to the issue. But we are introducing this proposal not as a diplomatic move, not as a political game, but as a real proposal, which we are ready to embark on, inasmuch as we truly are striving to achieve the goals we proclaim. It turns out -- I think you are right, Viktor Nikolayevich -- that they have lost the arguments they have been accustomed to gambling on for many years, and, inasmuch as they have no arguments, they are resorting to little provocations.

[Levin] I would like to note one more point that Mikhail Sergeyevich talked about in Prague. The point in question is chemical weapons. There is also a lot of political speculation over that issue in the West and, incidentally, you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, mentioned Thatcher. She attempted to play upon that, too. Here again is our precise, absolutely clear answer.

We are not only confirming our readiness to sign a convention as soon as possible on banning and eliminating chemical weapons. Mikhail Sergeyevich said that the Soviet Union, first of all, has ended production of chemical weapons. Second, he noted that the other countries of the Warsaw Pact have never produced chemical weapons, nor have had them on their territory. Third, we in the Soviet Union already have started building a special enterprise for destroying chemical weapons. These are concrete steps, a concrete answer to one more issue that people in the West have been attempting to gamble on.

All this shows that actually a new way of thinking is not an invented term, but a program of actions, a program of actions full of concrete proposals, concrete ideas, honest ideas, ideas envisaging mutual security, taking into account the interests of the other side, ideas which are to open up the path toward real disarmament, the termination of the arms race.

[Kobysh] Generally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at the meeting in Prague, I think, contains the idea of universal humanism. It goes beyond European borders. It gives hope to all people. If you don't mind, I'll now read out these words which, I think, cannot leave anyone indifferent. He said:

In our age of mutual dependence more and more problems are emerging that can only be solved by the joint efforts of the European and, indeed, the whole world community. Doesn't the struggle against phenomena threatening civilization, such as terrorism, crime, drug addition really demand unity? Isn't it clear that unless we combine efforts now against such a new calamity as AIDS, which has striken humanity, it already may be too late tomorrow? That list can be continued. Literally dozens of extremely complex problems are now acquiring the status of global problems; that is, only a united world community is up to resolving them. Europe can show a worthy example, and our countries are full of resolve to make their worthy contribution to that.

[Levin] There we will finish today, comrades. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

MOSCOW TV CITES NEWS CONFERENCE ON U.S. 'ESPIONAGE'

LD100004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 9 Apr 87

["Special Report" on 9 April USSR Foreign Ministry news conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists on U.S. espionage against Soviet citizens and offices in the United States; conducted by B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, with the participation of Ivan Nikolayevich Miroshkin, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry security service -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] We present a report on a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on the utilization of espionage equipment by the U.S. special services against Soviet citizens and offices in the United States that took place today at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The news conference was conducted by Comrade Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foriegn Ministry. [Video shows journalists in the auditorium and two men seated at the front table whose nameplates read B.D. Pyadyshev and I.N. Miroshkin. On the wall behind the two men are five display panels. The upper part of each of these panels shows a photograph of buildings; attached to the lower part of the panels are exhibits of various devices.]

[Pyadyshev] We are beginning our news conference on the utilization of espionage equipment by the U.S. special services against Soviet citizens and offices in the United States. Taking part in the news conference is Ivan Nikolayevich Miroshkin, representative of the security service of the USSR Foreign Ministry. I have been asked to read a statement by a representaive of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Afterward Ivan Nikolayevich Miroshkin will give the corresponding explanations and comments about the samples of equipment installed by the U.S. special services in the building of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and other Soviet missions in the United States. This is the statement by a representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The hostile actions by U.S. special services directed against the interests of the Soviet state, against Soviet institutions in the United States evoke indignation and protest in the Soviet Union among the Soviet people.

These are the unceasing provocations against Soviet people working and coming to the United States. These are unlawful attempts by U.S. authorities to create unbearable working and living conditions for Soviet diplomatic and consular missions in Washington, New York and San Francisco. It should be noted specifically that the practice of electronic invasion of the offices of Soviet missions and the homes of their staff is deeply rooted and has assumed an enormous scale. One constantly comes across facts of the secret planting of bugs and high-tech surveillance technology. These unlawful operations of the U.S. secret services cause serious obstacles to the normal functioning of the personnel of the Soviet missions and immediately affects the individual rights of Soviet citizens and, in a broader sense, constitutes a factor complicating USSR-U.S. relations.

This is manifested in particular with regard to a new complex of residential and office buildings of the USSR Embassy in Washington whose construction was implemented by U.S. firms in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement. A considerable number of spy devices planted by the U.S. secret services has been discovered in those buildings.

A ramified system of similar devices had been discovered earlier in the building of the USSR Consulate-General in San Francisco, in the building of the USSR Trade Mission, as well as in the embassy's residential building and country house in Washington, in the residential complex of the USSR mission to the United Nations in New York. Resolute protests were lodged with the U.S. official authorites.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 9 April carries the Foreign Ministry Statement and at this point adds: The recently discovered instances of the installation of bugging devices testify, however, that U.S. secret services are continuing their unlawful actions. Moreover, the scale of the use of espionage equipment for eavesdropping on the premises of Soviet diplomatic and other institutions in the United States, and on residential quarters, too, has increased and the forms of its installations have become more subtle.

[Soviet and foreign journalists attending today's news conference can see numerous U.S. bugging instruments and devices detected and rendered harmless in Soviet missions in the U.S. These are hard facts. These are not words or assumptions, but hard evidence showing in reality who is intruding into the sovereign territory of others.

[The espionage equipment displayed at the news conference is hard evidence of how low the moral standards are of not only the U.S. intelligence community. It also indicates how these actions of Washington are strikingly at variance with the standards of international law, with the rules and customs of interstate contacts.]

The following question arises in this connection: What are high-placed representatives of the U.S. Administration guided by when, while being perfectly aware of the actions of their intelligence services against the Soviet Union, they try to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union and genetate a new flareup of runaway anti-Sovietism.

Who wanted the subversive operations of the U.S. secret services to reach their peak precisely at this moment? Who benefits from this campaign of spy mania with anti-Soviet coloration entering another round in the United States precisely today?

The answer is clear: The forces of the extremist, militarist wing in the United States, those who have an interest in continued tension and an atmosphere of hostility and are opposed to the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union have come into play. Those forces are frightened by the incipient prospect of new USSR-U.S. contacts on urgent international issues, including the Soviet initiative for the elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. That is why they are trying to reverse U.S. policy and have used subversive actions and the whipping up of spy mania for this purpose.

it is these forces in the United States that bear full responsibility.

Now I will hand the floor to Ivan Nikolayevich Miroshkin for him to make his comments and explanations. Ivan Nikolayevich, over to you:

[Miroshkin] Panel number one shows a photograph of the office building in the Soviet Embassy complex in Washington, which was built quite recently by U.S. companies. Just below this on the same panel you will see electronic information-gathering radio systems designed for listening in to a number of rooms in that building. The electronic units of the bugging devices in this system were camouflaged inside the packing cords of thermal insulation. [video shows closeup of panel: photograph of building captioned "Office building of new USSR Embassy complex"; specimens captioned "Electronic radio systems in building's thermal insulation"; and three pictures or diagrams of windows with arrows pointing to location of devices, caption reading "Windowframe and its elements"]

Panel number two shows electronic bugging devices discovered in the structure of the USSR Consulate General building in San Francisco. The vibro-acoustic bugging equipment shown on this panel was installed in the foundations of the building at a depth of 2 meters. The highly sensitive microphones of the radioelectric system displayed on the lower part of the panel, which were installed inside the walls of the building, and the special equipment I have just spoken of were designed to monitor many offices inside the Consulate General and the private apartments of the Soviet staff in that building. [video shows closeup of panel numbers 2: photograph of building captioned "USSR Consulate General in San Francisco"; four cylindrical devices captioned "Radioelectric system in the walls of the building].

A considerable number of bugging devices was discovered when repair and redecoration work was being carried out in the residential quarters of Soviet missions. These are shown on panels three, four, and five.

They range in variety from enormous beams in attic floors and building blocks crammed with bugging equipment to miniature bugging devices no longer than a pencil. Many of them were made in special laboratories based on the latest scientific and technological achievements and state-of-the-art production technology. No less interesting are the opto-electronic bugging systems discovered inside metal-plated wall panels and brick sections of the walls in the new building at the USSR Embassy complex in Washington, which are displayed on panels three and four. These systems are designed to be capable of transmitting information gathered from numerous microphones by means of a light ray invisible to the eye in the infrared ban to the receiving equipment of the special services. [video shows closeups of panel number three: photograph captioned "Residential building of USSR mission at the UN"; various devices with main caption reading "Information-gathering radio system using a community TV Aerial" -- smaller captions for individual components on this part of the display panel are illegible; and pieces of equipment captioned "Opto-electronic information-gathering system inside face panels." Panel number four shows photograph captioned "New residential complex of USSR Embassy; beneath it equipment captioned "Opto-electronic information-gathering system inside face bricks" -- smaller captions for individual components on this part of the panel are illegible; and equipment captioned "Radio systems inside reinforced concrete structure"].

The activities of the U.S. special services are not confined to bugging offices inside Soviet missions. In the residence of families of the Soviet Embassy staff, inside this building, altogether several microphones were found. These are indicated by arrows. [video shows closeup of panel number five: large photograph at top of panel is captioned "Country house of Soviet Embassy in Washington"; four smaller photographs showing what appear to be interior views of the house with arrows on them are captioned "Autonomous information-gathering radio systems"].

[Payadyshev] Thank you, Ivan Nikolayevich. Well now, any questions?

[Nikanorov] Vladimir Nikanorov from KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Could you please tell us how you managed to identify the country that manufactured all the equipment displayed here?

[Miroshkin] It is not a difficult task for a specialist. The main units of equipment displayed here were manufactured by U.S. electronic companies, such as Communications Control System, Knowles Electronics and Radio Corporation of America, and others. Apart from that, the overwhelming majority of devices displayed here could be incorporated in walls and ceilings of buildings only by U.S. special services and only during construction or repair work that was carried out, as you know, by U.S. firms.

[Unidentified ABC correspondent] Correspondent from ABC. Could you give an approximate estimate of the damage, in terms of intelligence data, suffered by the Soviet Union as a consequence of the use of such devices? Second, do you know any instances of the CIA or other U.S. intelligence services trying to recruit Soviet citizens?

[Pyadyshev] Regarding the damage caused by the activity of U.S. special services, it should be assessed not in dollars or roubles, but in terms of the political damage such activity causes, both to the bilateral USSR-U.S. relations and to the overall atmosphere in the world. I think we would be correct to say this damage is quite great. If we recall history -- and recent history, at that -- we will see that each time prospects for the normalization of the situation begin to take shape, each time signs of agreements on specific issues between our two steps begin to appear, forces on the ultra-right, conservative, extremist, and militarist wing of U.S. policy come into play, flywheels that are hidden from view start rumbling, and U.S. politicians again try to change into reverse gear. In a word, U.S. special services, those right-wing, militarist, and conservative forces of Washington's intelligence community have to their credit more than one instance of broken sprigs of detente and frustrated moves toward the relaxation of international tension. As to your second question, I think it would be better to address it to those who control the actions of the U.S. special services.

[Unidentified correspondent] Tell me, please, would not it have been better to leave this equipment in place and give them wrong information? [laughter]

[Miroshkin] I think I could give the following reply to this question: I think competent people will hear your question and will make the corresponding decisions.

[Unidentified GUARDIAN correspondent] Correspondent from THE GUARDIAN. A question for Mr Miroshkin: Could you tell us in what other diplomatic offices abroad, in NATO countries or in any other countries, you have found evidence of the presence of similar bugging and recording devices?

[Miroshkin] Your question was answered partly on 2 October of last year, in an interview by the radio statiopn Zud-West von Tri, with Mr (Mayer), ex-president of the Department for the Protection of the FRG Constitution. He said Western special services are using bugging equipment on FRG territory in operations against embassies and citizens of the Eastern bloc. I think all was said there.

[Unidentified CBS correspondent] CBS News: Mr Pyadyshev, the U.S. diplomatic community has been talking about the negotiations currently under way in which money will be required from the Soviet side to restore the sections of the U.S. Embassy which allegedly have been damaged as the result of installing bugging devices in them.

Certain members of the U.S. Congress are now demanding the demolition of this building. Could you tell us about the Soviet position at these negotiations, what situation may arise around them, and what their status will be?

[Pyadyshev] No talks about talks are happening, they simply do not exist. One hears from American sources that the site for the U.S. Embassy here in Moscow and the site for the Soviet Embassy in Washington are not equivalent. They say that while the Soviet Embassy in Washington is on a hill, and thus is capable of monitoring the entire U.S. capital, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is on a swamp site.

A marvelous place on the Lenin Hills was offered to the Americans for the construction of the embassy in Moscow. The Americans refused the site on the Lenin Hills and chose this site on the banks of the River Moskva. Concerning this site for the U.S. Embassy, the State Department report first of all denies that it is a swamp, as certain U.S. sources like to say, and in fact, everyone who has been in the area of the U.S. Embassy on the banks of the River Moskva will confirm that it doesn't smell like a swamp there! It is a fine, pretty site. Secondly, the State Department report stresses that the embassy is in one of the best areas of Moscow, which is also accurate.

I see the representative of ROBOTNICHESKO DELO.

[Unidentified correspondent] Boris Dmitriyevich, I have a question for you. The essence of the questions and answers demonstrates, or dictates, this question: Would it not have been possible to organize this news conference, say, in Washington, New York, or San Francisco?

[Pyadyshev] As we say in the popular television program, it is an interesting question, we'll think about it.

[(Staneshnev)] (Boris Staneshnev), the weekly ARGUMENTS AND FACTS. Is all bugging equipment that has been discovered on show at this news conference?

[Miroshkin] What householder lives securely? [laughter]

[Unidentified correspondent] A question for Ivan Nikolayevich, from Hungarian television. Why do you think this news conference has been organized now, and not when these microphones were discovered?

[Miroshkin] Well, I have already said that in holding the news conference today, we have no special designs. Circumstances have simply forced our hand, and I would say, specifically, the last examples of this bugging equipment were discovered a few days, a short time ago. So we decided to hold a meeting with you today on this issue.

[Pyadyshev] I would like to draw your attention to the statement by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, at a news conference held on 8 April: We have not invaded this embassy, they invaded our sovereign territory. This was said the day before yesterday. What does the first part of the secretary of state's statement -- we have not invaded their embassy -- look like against the background of the espionage equipment, installed by the U.S. special services in the Soviet Embassy in Washington, that is on display here at the news conference? It looks very flimsy, it looks like a declaration with nothing in common with the truth. If the premise is false, then the entire statement as a whole is invalid.

Our news conference is ending, but -- a moment -- the conversation will be continued. The spying exhibits taken from the walls of the Soviet Embassy building in Washington are so many, that there are enough for not one, but several news conferences. Tomorrow there is to be yet another news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Thus, I think that striking examples of cavalier violation by the U.S. special services of the generally accepted norms of relations with diplomatic missions and citizens working in the United States will be displayed to those gathered there.

Radio Notes Further Questions

LD092025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Report on 9 April news conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center conducted by B.D. Pyadyshev, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, and Ivan Nikolayevich Miroshkin, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry security service with unidentified correspondents; with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Begin recording] [passage omitted]

[Unidentified UNEN correspondent] Correspondent from Mongolia's UNEN. Why do you believe the equipment was set up by U.S. special services and not by private individuals or organizations?

[Miroshkin] Well, apart from the technical evidence, our view and our conclusions are based on the fact that the manufacture of such sophisticated and expensive equipment, and the extremely labor-consuming installation of it deep within the structure of the building, as well as organizing the use of this bugging equipment was beyond the capability of private individuals. Furthermore, the component parts of this equipment were so carefully placed in parts of the building that they were assembled bit by bit during construction. All this points to the fact that the work on its installation must have been coordinated beforehand, and coordinated only by the special services.

[(Nanu)] Correspondent, (Ivan Gazetalsher Nanu). Tell us, please, how long had this apparatus been working before you managed to discover it?

[Miroshkin] As far as the period it was working is concerned, there are various periods. An appropriate representation was made regarding the building of the Consultate-General in San Francisco -- in the seventies. Then in the residential block of the mission at the UN, that was sometime in 1982-3. So you can do the comparison yourself between the time the building was built and when the equipment presented here was discovered. Certain samples from the embassy complex in Washington were discovered just the other day, as they say. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MOTORIZED INFANTRY DIVISION BEGINS WITHDRAWAL FROM MPR

PM101459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Soviet leadership and by agreement with the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], the previously announced withdrawal from Mongolia to the Soviet Union of a motorized rifle division and several separate units from the Soviet forces temporarily on MPR territory has begun.

Further Details

LD111906 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar April 11 TASS -- By agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic reported earlier, one motorized infantry division and several individual units of the Soviet troops temporarily stationed on Mongolian territory have begun to be returned home.

The MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY reports that friendly meetings and functions of friendship have taken place in Soviet military units and that they have been attended by leaders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the government of the country.

The Mongolian people, MONTSAME notes, are greatly thankful to the Soviet soldiers for their fulfillment of their internationalist duty.

Mongolian Reaction

OW111503 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1408 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Apr (MONTSAME) -- According to the agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the MPR, as it has been announced previously, some of the Soviet troops that were temporarily stationed on MPR territory have started to return home. Friendly meetings and soirees were held in the Soviet military units [word indistinct]. Participating in these were T. Namsray, member of the MPR Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; T. Lubsangombo, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and other comrades. Artists of the Mongolian People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble as well as those of other artistic collectives performed in the Soviet military units.

Representatives of the Soviet soldiers returning home were warmly received in the Mongolian capital. They laid wreaths at V.I. Lenin memorial, the D. Sukhe-Bator and H. Choybalsan tomb and the memorial to Soviet soldiers on Dzaysan mountain. They also acquainted themselves with the capital's famous places, and visited the state academic opera and ballet theater and central museums.

The Mongolian people will always pay tribute [words indistinct] gratitude for their performing their international duty.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CSSR

Foreign Press on Visit

LD090930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The foreign press publishes material in connection with the official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which begins today. The Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO and newspapers in other countries of the socialist community call this visit an important event. The Soviet leader's visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, writes L'HUMANITE, the central organ of the French Communist Party, is awaited with enormous interest and attention by the international public. The newspaper expresses the view that during the visit extremely topical questions concerning securing a peaceful future for mankind again will be dealt with and that social and economic problems will be discussed. The changes taking place in the Soviet Union, it points out, have met with a wide response in the socialist countries and, in particular, in Czechoslovakia.

PRAVDA on CSSR on Eve of Visit

PM091001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin dispatch: "On Friendly Soil"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- Prague, with its delicate bridges over the Vltava, its ancient domes, and its unique city-center alleyways, is beautiful at any time of year. But it looks particularly attractive in spring, when the parks and gardens are in bloom. Now the first blossoming flowers have been joined by flags and banners praising Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

Our parties and countries are linked by long and stable relations. Sealed in blood during joint battles against the common enemy during World War II, our peoples' friendship constantly has deepened and expanded. It has served as a true support for Czechoslovak Communists and working people during the building of a socialist society.

Czechoslovakia has greeted with great interest the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum and the restructuring taking place in our country. "The Soviet Union," RUDE PRAVO wrote, "is today, as it has repeatedly in the past, setting an example, which in many key questions of building socialism will be a source of experience for other socialist countries. The CPSU -- the most experienced detachment of the international communist movement -- is blazing a trial toward socialist practice not only within one country, it also is blazing that trial for us and for our social practice."

Economic restructuring is also beginning in Czechoslovakia. It is aimed at boosting national economic efficiency. The rights and independence of enterprises are being expanded, their responsibility for the production of goods and articles is being increased, and the role of labor collectives in solving important questions of production and social life is being enhanced. Particular importance is attached to deepening collaboration with the fraternal socialist countries, first and foremost the Soviet Union.

Recently I have talked with many economic leaders, party workers, and representatives of the intelligentsia. They are all of the same opinion: The deepening of our collaboration will facilitate the fuller exploitation of socialism's potential and advantages.

"The forthcoming official friendly visit to our country by M.S. Gorbachev will undoubtedly open up new prospects for mutual cooperation," Frantisek Muzik, party committee chairman at the CKD-Elektrotechnika Plant, said. "It will also be of great international importance..."

The party committee chairman returned a few days ago from the Soviet Union, where he had visited the Elektrosila Electrical Machine Building Association in Leningrad as a member of a plant delegation. The enterprise collectives have known each other for a long time. [passage omitted]

But now cooperation between the two enterprises is reaching a new level. Some 3 months ago they signed an agreement on direct links. This should eradicate many administrative barriers to collaboration between the collectives. An agreement on joint shipments of large electric motors for the Krivoy Rog Mining and Enrichment Combine now under construction is already in place. CKD-Elektrotechnika is manufacturing the stators for these motors, while Elektrosila is producing the rotors.

"We are also developing the 'From machine tool to machine tool' movement which began many years ago," Frantisek Muzik noted. "But it is now being implemented on a new basis. Under the agreement with Elektrosila not only workers but engineers will participate in the movement."

It is planned to lay on leisure trips for families to Leningrad and Prague starting this year. Elektrosila has a good base on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, where people from Prague have already vacationed.

These broad contacts make not only for better exchanges of production experience but for a better knowledge of how partners live and what concerns them -- not only at work but in their families and social life. This strengthens the relationships founded on comradeship and sincerity between citizens of the two countries and fosters a sense of socialist internationalism. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's major trading partner. Our country accounts for more than 40 percent of all the CSSR's exports. Annual trade turnover between our countries exceeds R13.5 billion. Recently new forms of cooperation -- direct ties, production sharing, and the creation of joint enterprises and scientific research laboratories -- have started to develop more and more vigorously.

Czechoslovakia's working people are awaiting the important Soviet guest. The streets of Prague, Bratislava, and other cities are in festive array. I would like to quote the following lines from a letter to RUDE PRAVO from Libor Fiala, an engineer at the Zbrojovka Plant in Brno: "M.S. Gorbachev's visit will undoubtedly promote a further strengthening of fraternal relations between our countries -- relations which have been successfully developing for several decades now."

Economic Ties Integration

LD082347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Report by Nikolay Agayants, special correspondent in the CSSR]

[Text] The deepening of integration and cooperation, the coordination and consolidation of direct links between works, factories, scientific research institutes, and other organizations have been, are, and will in the future be the foundation of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak economic cooperation. Over to Nikolay Agayants, our special correspondent in the CSSR.

[Agayants] The development of direct links -- and this is totally obvious today -- will be of considerably more benefit to the USSR and the CSSR than merely an increase in trade turnover. This will, above all, mean an increase in technologically progressive manufacturing, in the quality of manufactured goods, and a reduction in the consumption of raw material and energy. It will ensure their technical and economic independence of the West, and it will increase the competitiveness of their manufactured goods.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers, adopted on 19 August 1986, are exceedingly important for the further development and deepening of direct links between the enterprises and organizations of the CSSR and the USSR. These decisions have created most extensive prospects for using new and more progressive forms of our interaction with the states of our community, including Czechoslovakia.

Direct links have been or are being established -- this process is continuing -- between 200 Soviet and Czechoslovak industrial enterprises, academic, scientific research, design and educational institutes, agricultural cooperatives, and agricultural associations. It is simply impossible to list all the addresses in a short report. I will name some of them, however, to illustrate my point: Skoda Plzen combine and Uralmash; Ostrava Vitkovice works and Novokramatorsk machine building works; the unified agricultural cooperative Slusovice in the South Moravian region and Rayon Agro-industrial Association [RAPO] in Gottwaldov Rayon, in Kharkov Oblast; CKD Prague and the Kazan compressor works.

Thus, the establishing of direct links is in real life rather than in words turning into an effective instrument for restructuring and for the increase of efficiency in the international socialist division of labor right in front of our eyes.

Prague 'Warmth', 'Interest'

PM101127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Kornilov dispatch: "Tried and Tested"]

[Text] Prague -- The day that people here were awaiting with such impatience has arrived. The official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has started.

Meetings between the leaders of fraternal socialist countries always arouse enormous and genuine interest among our peoples and among the broad international public. This interest is due to the fact that the results of such meetings, talks, and summit decisions directly affect everyone in our countries, their propserity, peace of mind, and confidence in the future. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, history attests to the fact that the importance of such events is by no means limited to the bilateral framework. The scope of their attraction is considerably broader, their influence on world policy is obvious, and their contribution to world progress is clear to all objective people.

The more than 300 foreign journalists who have come to Prague from 40 countries are informing their readers about the lofty Soviet guest's visit. Some 13 TV crews are representing the world's major TV companies.

Friendship and the closest relations between the Soviet Union and the CSSR, and between the CPSU and the CPCZ are traditional. A Prague TV observer particularly noted the cordiality and warmth of the welcome given to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the Czechoslovak capital.

Today young and old in Czechoslovakia are following with enormous interest the events in our country and its wise and patient efforts in the world arena. Of course, they are not only following them, but relating these events ad this policy to their own tasks, whether they concern their cities, plants, or a single agricultural cooperative. The words "restructuring," "openness," and "acceleration" are on everyone's lips.

Nobody here has any doubt that the visit that has just started and the talks between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Gustav Husak will bearn good and long-lasting fruit. They will raise our cooperation to a new level and open up new horizons in relations between the two countries. The strength of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship has been tried and tested by the events of history and by the everyday practice of socialist cooperation. "With the Soviet Union forever!" -- that tried and tested slogan is resounding with new force in today's Czechoslovakia. It is resounding like a solemn vow [prisyaga].

Hopes To Improve Friendship

OW100318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The official friendly visit of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia has begun. Interest in this event is huge. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that a great many journalists from all corners of the globe have gathered these days in the special press center that was opened in Prague.

The Czechoslovak press carries numerous letters of readers expressing confidence that Gorbachev will make an important contribution to the further strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries.

Economic cooperation is entering a new stage as a result of direct ties between the largest enterprises of the USSR and the CSSR. An example of this is the case of Uralmash, which is now in the process of forming relations with the Skoda plant in the Czechoslovak city of (?Pilsen).

Obviously, not all of this is successful all the time. But both sides are confident that direct industrial and scientific and technical ties will lead to large mutual advantages.

The rich experiences of Soviet, CSSR commercial cooperation and prospects for future cooperation also are being reflected in the international consumer goods trade fair that opened in Brno today.

Gorbachev Arrival, Walkabout

PM101504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR-CSSR: Bonds of Fraternal Friendship: M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr -- M.S. Gorbachev, who is paying an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Prague today.

It was 1050 hours local time. Ruzyne Airport had just received the IL-62 airliner, which was now taxiing toward the site of the solemn welcoming ceremony. A light spring breeze ruffled the state flags of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Banners bedecking the airport building carried words of greeting in honor of the indissoluble Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. An honor guard of the CSSR Armed Forces was drawn up on the airstrip.

M.S. Gorbachev and his wive were cordially welcomed off the plane by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The Soviet leader and his wife were presented with flowers.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee exchanged greetings with L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR, members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and secretaries and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak inspected the honor guard.

The band played the state anthems of the USSR and the CSSR. The chief of the honor guard presented his report to the Soviet leader.

Members of the CSSR Government, leaders of the political parties and organizations of the National Front, military leaders, and representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society were introduced to Mikhail Sergeyevich.

Among the welcoming party were the ambassador of the CSSR to the USSR and the USSR ambassador to the CSSR, the heads of diplomatic missions of socialist and other countries accredited to Czechoslovakia, and staffers of Soviet institutions in the CSSR.

"Welcome!" "Long live Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship!" "LOng live the CPSU!" the Prague working people shouted as M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak approached them. Addressing the people of Prague, M.S. Gorbachev said: Good day, comrades, greetings from Moscow.

Voices: Welcome, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am very glad I have come. Very glad.

Voices: We were waiting for you, waiting impatiently.

M.S. Gorbachev: We have talked a great deal about meeting with Gustav Husak in Prague. I see your mood is good, and that is the main thing. Gustav Husak and I will have talks. We are good old friends. Usually, when we meet, we need no interpreter, both in the sense of language, and in every other sense. Everything is understood with us. That is how it is, and that is how it will be.

G. Husak: We will not depart from that.

M.S. Gorbachev: We will think about what else must be done and how in order to bring the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia even closer. We see the Czechs, Slovaks, and all the Czechoslovak people as our true, remarkably good friends, who can take pride in their country, in what they have done in this land. I congratulate you all. When I shake hands with you, I shake hands with all the Czechoslovak people.

Voices: May Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship live and gain strength! May your visit be a success!

The official welcoming ceremony at the airport ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders got into a car and, with an honor escort of motorcyclists, set off for Prague Castle, wehre the Soviet guest's residence will be during his visit.

The motorcade's route was lined by hundreds of thousands of people from Prague and its suburbs, who warmly greeted M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak.

The motorcade stopped in Castle Square. The people of Prague greeted Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak with applause. On behalf of the inhabitants of the CSSR capital, the guest was cordially welcomed by A. Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague City Party Committee. F. Stafa, lord mayor of Prague City, presented M.S. Gorbachev with a symbolic key to the capital of the CSSR. Once again greetings rang out in honor of the friendship of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

M.S. Gorbachev: I can see from your faces that your mood is good. That is enough for me. The truest things a person has are his eyes and face. Thank you for the reception. Let us always be together.

Voices: We are glad to meet you. We warmly welcome your visit.

An honor guard was drawn up in Castle Square. The Soviet Union's state anthem was played. the chief of the guard presented his report to the Soviet leader. M.S. Gorbachev inspected the servicemen's formation.

To the list of adjectives describing the visit -- official and friendly -- it would be only fair to add: businesslike, working. A packed, extensive program provides for the discussion of a wide range of questions in the most diverse spheres -- with the leadership of the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Slovakia, with workers and specialists, with peasants and scientists. The traditional sincere, comradely advice and exchange of opinions in approaching the resolution of problems of social development are especially important now, since the extent to which we manage to place socialism's tremendous reserves and potential at the service of the working person will determine the success of its influence on the course of events in the world and on the struggle to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

Questions of deepening the two states' international collaboration, transferring it onto an intensive footing, renewing the machinery of USSR-CSSR political and economic cooperation -- the topicality and constructiveness of these aspects of the forthcoming top-level dialogue is noted in the commentaries in today's Prague and Bratislava newspapers.

On the same day the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Vitkov Hill. To the sound of the "Fallen Revolutionaries' March," a wreath was laid. Its red ribbon was inscribed: "In memory of all the fighters for Czechoslovakia's freedom and independence."

The Soviet leader visited the pantheon erected there and laid flowers on the grave of one of Czechoslovakia's outstanding sons, the country's first worker president. The ribbon around the flowers said: "To Klement Gottwald -- revolutionary, communist, patriot." The band played the party anthem, the "Internationale."

The hall of the Soviet Army was then inspected. The Czechoslovak people devoutly preserve the memory of our servicemen's feat during the last war. Here everyone, great and small, knows that Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Hitlerite occupying forces cost our country a tremendous price -- more than 140,000 young lives. Opened in honor of the Soviet servicemen's feat, this hall, like many other monuments to our heroes in the cities and villages of the CSSR, is a clear sign of deep respect for the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, and a good sign of the indissoluble fraternity of the two countries' peoples, who are following a common path to the triumph of communist ideals. Flowers were laid here. The ribbon said: "Bright memory to the Soviet heroes."

After inspecting the national monument, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wrote in the Book of Honored Visitors:

"In this, a sacred place for every Czech and Slovak, I am gripped by feelings of profound respect for the Czechoslovak people's glorious revolutionary and liberation traditions. We feel sincere gratitude for the solicitous preservation in Czechoslovakia of the memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives to save Europe from fascist slavery.

"Today, we are together building a new society, together developing our fruitful cooperation, together fighting for peace and progress on earth. The peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have brought into play the mighty, unifying, creative forces of socialism. And that is the best tribute to the memory of the courageous sons and daughters of our fraternal peoples."

The general secretary then visited the Olshany Cemetery. The "Fallen Revolutionaries March" was played. Here a wreath was laid at the monument to soviet servicemen. The ribbon said: "To the Soviet servicemen heroes who gave their lives for Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors."

At the wreath-laying ceremony, honor guards were formed up and the USSR and CSSR state anthems were played.

Taking part in the ceremony were V.A. Medvedev, V. Bilak, A. Kapek, and M. Jakes, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other officials.

After the wreath-laying, M.S. Gorbachev had a talk with the people of Prague.

M.S. Gorbachev: Prague is beautiful, but here at the Olshany Cemetery concern arises. Great concern. For us who are living today, what is important, of course, is that war does not happen again.

Liza Tamkhinova [name as published]: War is always monstrous. For both adults and children. I have been to the Soviet Union four times; my husband worked there. I know what a price Soviet people paid for the victory over Hitler's Germany.

M.S. Gorbachev: Yes, the war affected virtually every Soviet family. We will do everything to hold on to peace. (Applause.)

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, everything must be done to preserve peace.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, when we are together, we are a tremendous force. So whatever we do -- in Prague, in Moscow, in some other city, on a kolkhoz, at an enterprise -- we must always remember: We are not only doing it for ourselves, it is for everyone. I am very glad to meet you. There are many conversations and talks on our program. I will tell you frankly that we understand each other well. There are broad ties between our peoples. There is cooperation among hundreds of enterprises, kolkhozes, and cooperatives. As for the leadership, we have complete confidence in each other. We are proud of this, and we value it.

M.S. Gorbachev and his wife, G. Husak, and L. Strougal visited the streets and squares of the capital's center. The unique historical architectural complex has become the city's trademark. The skill of past architects, the builders of today, and the restorers of ancient Prague are successfully combined. In the pedestrian zone there are dozens of stores, cafes, and snackbars.

All Prague seemed to have gathered here to welcome the Soviet leader. There were numerous conversations in the streets. The general secretary cordially thanked the people of Prague for the reception.

Voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, we are very glad to see you here.

M.S. Gorbachev: Thank you. I want to congratulate you on not spoiling Prague's architecture, although there are a few spoiled things in the outskirts.

Addressing a group of young people, the general secretary inquired about their problems.

Student: Everything is fine. Our life is interesting.

M.S. Gorbachev: I hope you know what we are doing in our country.

Student: Yes, of course. A restructuring is in progress. Much must be done to implement it, and everything must be done to make it good. We cooperate with the medical faculty in Moscow, we exchange delegations.

M.S. Gorbachev: Have you been to the Soviet Union?

Student: Yes, several times, sometimes to scientific conferences.

M.S. Gorbachev: Gustav Husak and I are talking about expanding Soviet-Czechoslovak ties, building hotels on the coast and tourist centers by joint efforts so that there will be more of them.

G. Husak: Young people are in favor of that.

M.S. Gorbachev: So let them build.

Voice: I think that is a good thing. I, for instance, very much want to visit Moscow and Leningrad.

M.S. Gorbachev: You know, I came to Czechoslovakia in 1969. Our group consisted of young party workers who were working in the Komsomol, in the youth movement. What did we find there, and what did Comrade Husak take upon his shoulders? There were 17 youth organizations in the CSSR -- a state of confusion, which also characterized the young people's consciousness. All the same, I remember that the young people were trying to grasp the real truth. That was a difficult period, but it was understood, experienced, and passed through minds and hearts. I am very happy that we were with you at that difficult time.

We passed through a difficult period. See how Czechoslovakia looks to the world today. It is among the top 10 developed countries in the world. Why do I say this: Because you young people will soon have to take it all on, take up the baton. And life is harder than any school. Not everything always comes easily in life. Sometimes you have to yield, sometimes you have to attack. You must not be afraid to think painful thoughts.

Voice: And to tell the truth.

M.S. Gorbachev: The truth and only the truth, otherwise you will achieve nothing. Without the truth, it is not clear what to do.

Voice: We recently had a youth conference. Everything was discussed. The Muscovites told us about their experience and we told them about ours. As you say, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

M.S. Gorbachev: Society should always prepare fitting new recruits. The fact that I hear from prague's young people that they are prepared to take on Czechoslovakia's future in a new, difficult stage, that, friends, means good new recruits are being prepared. The baton is in good hands. I greet you.

Voice: This is what it amounts to, Mikhail Sergeyevich: Tell the truth, love the truth, and want the truth for others.

M.S. Gorbachev: But also, act according to the truth. That is the most difficult skill.

Husak Dinner Honors Gorbachev

LD091857 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 9 TASS -- Speaking at a dinner here today in honour of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak said that warm friendship and firm alliance bound the Czechoslovak people with the fraternal Soviet Union and that the foundations of this friendship and alliance were laid in the course of the struggle by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and all progressive people in the country for the revolutionary ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They were cemented by the jointly shed blood in the struggle for Czechoslovakia's liberation in the years of the Second World War and further extensively developed in the course of the post-war decades. We are convinced that your visit will become an important milestone in raising to a new height the cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, Gustav Husak said.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak went on, has expressed full support for and solidarity with the innovative course taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union after the April 1985 plenary meeting of its Central Committee.

Our party fully supports the programme and the results of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, the decisions of its January plenary meeting directed at the revolutionary restructuring and profound democratisation of Soviet society. All new developments in the Soviet Union on the initiative and under the leadership of the Communist Party are received with exceptional interest by Czechoslovak Communists, all working people and evoke their keen positive response, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia said further.

In our conditions too we regard the restructuring of the economic mechanism and other spheres, the deepening of socialist democracy, the development of the participation of working people in management and administration, the expansion of openness and control as the main direction of our work, as a precondition of the further steady advance of our socialist society, Gustav Husak said.

He noted that the full unity of views on pressing matters of socialist construction and the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations was confirmed once again during today's heartfelt and friendly talks with Mikhail Gorbachev. We expressed satisfaction with the level of ties between our fraternal parties, between Czechoslovakia and the USSR based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and stressed the pressing need of their further dynamic growth, Gustav Husak said further.

Much attention at the talks was given to the development of the international situation, the results and prospects of joint struggle for disarmament and the strengthening of international security. As it solves these talks the Soviet Union consistently applies new thinking and new approaches, Gustav Husak stressed. Its peace-loving steps and initiatives on the road to international detente, to creating new relations between states, to averting the threat of nuclear war, to disarmament and solving other pressing international problems have Czechoslovakia's full support.

We attach special importance to the Soviet proposal to conclude an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe which fully accords with our vital interests, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia stated. He assured the Soviet guest that Czechoslovakia would further intensively participate in the joint struggle against imperialism's aggressive designs, for international security and peaceful cooperation.

Moscow: Gorbachev Dinner Speech

LD092304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Report on speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, at a dinner held in his honor by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee on 9 April in Prague]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A speech was made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in reply, expressing sincere gratitude for the cordial welcome and for the kind words and expressions of friendship toward our party and the Soviet people. We value greatly our regular meetings with you, with our close friends and allies, Comrade Gorbachev said. These kinds of meetings enable us to exchange views and reach agreements on stances concerning a wide range of issues. They provide dynamic stimuli to refining our cooperation. For many centuries of sincere friendship have linked our peoples -- you do not come across that very often in Europe, where history has spun complex ties between nations and states. Yet the true dawn for Soviet-Czechoslovak relations started following the victory of the February revolution in your country. Over four decades, an indestructible alliance has been forged between the two socialist states. The ties between our peoples have come unusually close. Our peoples mean a great deal to each other in the economy, in science and culture, and in international affairs.

We have come to Czechoslovakia, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, at a very interesting time, a time of great changes. You know that broad and tumultuous processes of restructuring, acceleration, and democratization are unfolding in the Soviet Union. There is one aim: to deploy the full potential of socialism, to involve the masses of working people in creative and highly effective work. The business that we have started meets the vital interests of the Soviet people. Their unanimous support for the party's course and the energy with which they are getting involved in restructuring speaks to that. At the same time, we are sure that the positive changes in all areas of life in the Soviet Union are also in the interests of other socialist countries -- the interests of progress and peace.

I would like to say, Comrade Gorbachev continued, that the Soviet people are well aware of the support of their Czechoslovak friends and your solidarity. A heartfelt thank you to you for being true to the brotherhood of our peoples and for your support for our course.

We familiarize ourselves with the achievements of the workers of Czechoslovakia with great interest. Czechoslovakia today is a country with a high standard of living that has successfully solved the nationalities issue, making provision for the social and political rights of your citizens, and preserving and expanding the cultural heritage of the past.

Prague is not the only testimony to this. It is a real jewel among European cities. I have been to your country before, and I was able to convince myself of how people here are well able to combine concern for people's living conditions with modern conveniences and amenities with a solicitous attitude to priceless historical monuments.

At the same time, the Soviet leader stressed, we understand and feel close to your efforts aimed at eliminating shortcomings and hastening socioeconomic development. We can see that in striving to reach the goals you have set, you are working creatively and persistently, revealing more and more fully the truly boundless potential of socialism. There was a principled debate on this matter at the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenum. Its decisions were received with great interest and understanding by the Communists of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. We are sure that the working people of Czechoslovakia, driven by their experienced and battle-hardened Communist Party, will make their socialist homeland even stronger and more beautiful.

If our experience can somehow be useful to fraternal Czechoslovakia, then, naturally, we will be glad. For our part, we are attentively studying and using everything positive that is yielded by the practice of socialist construction in your country and in the other socialist countries.

A number of concepts recently have appeared in the West, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, which concern the revolutionary role of the working class. A thesis about workers' dissatisfaction with socialism has been circulated. But our countries know from their own experience that if the worker disagrees with something, then it is with deviations from socialism. The whole history of socialism convincingly shows that the working class invariably plays the leading role in social development. So it was in the severe tests of the class battles, in the course of fundamental socioeconomic changes, and so it is now, when the rapid growth of science and technological has led to a new situation, in the historic competition of two opposing systems.

Working people want their lives to be better, spiritually richer, and more just. This is the objective of our party's policy; our course is oriented toward it.

The advance of our countries along the road of accelerating socioeconomic development opens up new possibilities for their interaction. At this point it is important to observe in good time the rich reserves of cooperation and to utilize them in full measure for mutual benefit. Joint efforts in acquiring scientific-technical progress can, in particular, yield a great deal. No matter how steep the climb to this peak is, it has to be made, and can be done by our helping one another.

We also discussed with Comrade Husak international affairs today, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev continued. Our views and approaches to problems, and our whole foreign policy philosophy are in common. We also see in the same light the main danger threatening mankind -- the danger of nuclear war. In this regards I would like to say this: Hot on the heels of certain recent meetings, conversations and speeches by Western politicians, I want to speak of nuclear weapons. Now that a real chance has appeared for starting the process of eliminating these weapons, some politicians in the West have literally started eulogizing them, claiming that Europe owes its lengthy peace only to them and that they alone can guarantee security in the future, as well. We have a different opinion on this issue, a different approach to nuclear weapons and to ensuring the reliable security of the peoples. Staking one's security on nuclear terror is extremely dangerous. Suffice it to say that, at the present moment, if one takes just the strategic nuclear weapons of the United States and the USSR, more than 20,000 nuclear warheads can be used simultaneously.

This unimaginable destructive force is at the highest degree of readiness, and the missiles with their warheads are aimed at specific targets; moreover the Western states which possess nuclear weapons refuse -- in contrast to the USSR and the PRC -- to undertake an obligation not to be first to use them.

Well, let us suppose, said Comrade Gorbachev, that the Western leaders will have the sense not to press the red button, in order not to subject their own countries to devastating retribution. What about the danger of a lethal flare-up as a result of human blunder, technical error, or someone's malicious intent? The possibility of such a tragic turn of events has been spoken of more than once; and that possibility will become many times greater if nuclear weapons are taken into space, in accordance with the U.S. "Star Wars" concept.

It also is said that nuclear weapons are needed to safeguard national interests. But what, in that case, are the nonnuclear countries to do? All that remains for them is either to entrust their fate to the nuclear states, or else look for ways to gain possession of such weapons. It is not difficult to imagine what sort of future would be in store for mankind in the event of their proliferation throughout countries and continents.

We regard as criminal, stressed Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the very idea that mankind is doomed to live under the constant implacable threat of self-destruction. To stake our future on the retention of nuclear weapons is to deprive people of their hopes of a future. But people cannot and do not wish to be hostages to the self-interest or madness of militarist circles. That is why we cannot agree with the concept of nuclear intimidation. That is why we speak of the need for a new kind of political thought, the first and main requirement of which is recognition both of the necessity for and the possibility of a nuclear-free world in the interests of human survival. Surely Europe is the obvious place to open the way to such thinking in the first place. Where if not in Europe is the way first to be opened up to this kind of thinking!

I shall be expressing a common view, Comrade Gorbachev noted, if I say that the 1st day of the visit and its outcome provide justification for our belief that our meetings and conversations here on Czechoslovak soil will make a good contribution to consolidating Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and our interaction, and will facilitate the consolidation of the force of progress and socialism, and serve the cause of peace.

The speeches by Comrades Husak and Gorbachev were listened to with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH ISRAEL'S PERES

TA090700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] We are still dealing with the talks that Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres held with the Soviet representatives. According to some of those who are close to the talks, we hear that a new avenue of dialogue between the Soviet Union and Israel has been opened. At the center of the talks there was the problem of the Jews in the Soviet Union, the peace process in the Middle East, and the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. At the end of the talks our correspondent in Rome, Yosi Bar, spoke with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and with the Soviet representative, Aleksandr Zotov:

[Begin Recording] [Zotov -- in English] [Words indistinct] We are here for a special purpose, to discuss Middle Eastern affairs [words indistinct] the Socialist International, of course. We are playing an active role in this committee, because we are very much interested in a solution to the Middle Eastern crisis. We are engaged in contacts with the members of the committee [words indistinct] session with Mr Peres. We really had a very useful exchange of views on the [word indistinct]

[Bar] We are not here in order to bring grandiose or sensational news, according to Aleksandr Zotov, one of the Soviet representatives, who is an expert on Middle East affairs in the Kremlin. He added that he came to the Socialist International conference in Rome in order to participate in the committee on the Middle East, in which they have an active role. The Soviet Union is interested in resolving the crisis in our area and the two representatives met for this purpose with members of the committee and also with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, with whom he had a most interesting exchange of views. This is how the Soviet representative summed up the intensive talks that went on between Mr Peres and the two Soviet representatives and last for about 6 hours. It is still too soon to rejoice over a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Zotov added, but this depends on events and people. The Soviets were somewhat appalled at the noise the media raised over them and their meeting with Mr Peres. Finally, it was decided to keep the contents of the talks a secret. [end recording]

BRUTENTS DENIES PERES INVITED TO MOSCOW

TA090718 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

["Exclusive" report from Rome by Yo'av Tocker]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Brutents denied yesterday that Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has been invited to Moscow. Replying to a question, he said that the possibility of holding an international Middle East peace conference is now closer than ever before and that all the governments and pertinent bodies have realized that this is the only way to resolve the problem of the Middle East.

VORONTSOV TAKES GORBACHEV WORDS TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD082200 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli April 9 TASS -- First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Yuliy Vorontsov, who arrived here as a special representative of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on Wednesday.

A personal message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on questions of the Libya situation and bilateral relations was handed over the the Libyan leader.

International and regional questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the meeting which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Special attention was drawn to the developments around Libya which is still intensively subjected to pressure from outside. Imperialist forces with the U.S.A. at the head would not abandon their attempts to bring to nought the gains of the Libyan revolution, to destabilize the progressive regime in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

To attain these goals imperialism does not disdain to use any means -- from a direct military strike on Libya to kindling of armed conflicts on its frontiers. The Soviet side reaffirmed solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle for consolidation of the country's independence and expressed support for its firm striving to advance along the lines of progress.

The Soviet Union firmly denounces the hostile designs against Libya, points to the inadmissibility of imperialist interference in regional conflicts with a view of heightening tension around the sovereign Arab country.

This refers to a full extent to the Chad crisis which certain Western circles would like to use in their neoglobalist aims. Noted was the pressing need of a political settlement of the problem, which would open the way to national reconciliation in that African country and safeguarding peace in the region.

In the course of exchanging opinions on bilateral relations the two sides expressed mutual striving for further expansion of friendly mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in different areas.

Special significance is attached to the political dialogue, coordination of actions in the international scene towards establishing a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its principled stand in questions of peace and international security, in defence of the peoples' right to choose their own way of development.

REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION IN BAGHDAD

Baghdad Arrival

LD081326 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad April 8 TASS -- A Soviet state delegation led by Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Baghdad today to attend functions marking the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Iraq.

The delegation was invited by the Iraqi leadership.

Arrival Statement

LD081510 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad April 8 TASS -- In the 15 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Iraq life has fully confirmed the effectiveness of this document, the real force of the principles of full equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs recorded in it, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated here today.

He made this statement on his arrival here for celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic at the head of a Soviet state delegation.

The accumulated experience of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation in various fields shows that the strengthening of all-round ties between the USSR and the Iraqi Republic accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and makes a weighty contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Arab friendship, Petr Demichev stated further.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that in the course of the forthcoming meetings with representatives of the Iraqi leadership bilateral cooperation, the ways and directions of further perfecting the entire complex of Soviet-Iraqi relations would be discussed. Attention will be given also to international and regional affairs, including to the problem of resolving conflict situations in the Near and Middle East, he said.

Delivers Gorbachev Message

LD081806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 08 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (TASS) -- P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading the Soviet state delegation which is in Iraq to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Iraq, was received today by Saddam Husayn, President of Iraq, was received today by Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq. He gave the Iraqi leader a verbal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A conversation took place, in the course of which the state of and prospects for bilateral relations were examined, as well as international issues, including opportunities for removing obstacles in the crisis in the Near and Middle East.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ALGERIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

PM080907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] Hadj Mhamed Yala, member of the Poliburo of the National Liberation Front Party and minister of the interior and localities of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, was in the USSR from 30 March to 4 April on a working visit.

H.M. Yala was received by A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During their conversation, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, an exchange of views on questions of interest to both sides took place.

The meeting was attended by N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; and A. Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the USSR.

H.M. Yala visited the Uzbek SSR.

ALGERIAN MINISTER'S MESSAGE TO SHEVARDNADZE

PM241337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[Undated, untitled message from Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Political Bureau and Algerian foreign minister, to E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister]

[Text] To Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Algeria and the USSR provides me with a pleasant opportunity to send you my ardent congratulations. The qualitative level reached in mutual relations and cooperation between our countries is evidence of the firm friendship between our peoples and the efforts of the Algerian and Soviet political leadership to ensure even stronger ties, which are based on the similar historical experience of Algeria and the USSR.

I am sure that summing up the results of these 25 years of dialogue, collaboration, and cooperation between Algeria and the USSR will open the way to new positive achievements for the good of our countries' peoples and that our joint efforts will contribute to the advent of a new era in international relations, in which all mankind will be guaranteed peace and development.

I would like to take this opportunity to wish you good health and success in your responsible position and I ask you to accept, Comrade Minister, assurances of my deepest respect.

Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front Political Bureau and Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

IVANOVSKIY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS PDRY 6 APR

PM100929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 p 3

[TASS reports under general heading: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Aden, 6 Apr -- A meeting has taken place here between 'Ali Salim al-Bid, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, and Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy minister of the USSR who is heading a Soviet military delegation in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on an official visit.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Aden, 6 Apr -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy defense minister of the USSR, which has been in the PDRY on an official visit, has left Aden for home.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Colonel H.Q. Tahir, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister of the PDRY, and other military leaders of the republic.

A.I. Rachkov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PDRY, was among the sendoff party.

Arrival in Moscow

PM081119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, who had been on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], returned to Moscow 5 April.

Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was met at the airport by Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy, and by generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The welcoming party included (Kh. A. Barras), military, naval, and air attache at the PDRY Embassy in the USSR.

CPSU GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON PARTY JUBILEE

PM071517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee anniversary greetings to Syria'a Al-Asad]

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

The CPSU Central Committee sends you and all members of the Ba'th Party cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of its foundation.

During the years of its activity the Ba'th Party, together with the country's other partriotic forces, has waged an energetic struggle to advance Syria's national interests and progress and strengthen its political and economic independence. And today, in the context of continuing Israeli aggression and intrigues by forces hostile to the Syrian people, the Ba'th Party is consistently pursuing a line of opposing imperialist circles' neoglobalist claims. Your party occupies a worthy place in the ranks of the Arab anti-imperialist movement and advocates a just solution of the Near East conflict.

The struggle of the patriots of Syria and other Arab countries to oppose the aggressive policy of imperialism and its accomplices and eliminate centers of military danger in the Near East is closely interlocked with the efforts of all peace-loving forces to end nuclear confrontation and create an all-embracing system of international security.

The CPSU highly values the Ba'th Party's support for the Soviet Union's policy aimed at resolving regional conflicts, ending the arms race, and maintaining and strengthening world peace.

The ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party and their cooperation for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples play an important role in the totality of multifaceted relations existing between the Soviet Union and Syria.

We wish the Ba'th Party and the friendly Syrian people success in their advance along the path of independence and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITY IN GULF ZONE

PM071303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Aggravating the Situation"]

[Text] New York, 6 Apr -- THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has ordered U.S. naval forces to step up their activity in the Persian Gulf. In accordance with his order the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk will remain on patrol in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean until the end of May -- almost 3 months longer than previously planned. From June there will be an aircraft carrier formation comprising six to eight warships permanently in the region.

This decision to station American warships permanently in the Arabian Sea, Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert Sims stated, was taken "in view of the worsened situation in the Persian Gulf and the need to ensure the maximum potential presence there."

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes in this regard that the Reagan administration has already ordered warships to enter the waters of ships and to accompany certain Arab countries' oil tankers. The Arab countries, however, Klofis Maqsud, permanent observer of the Arab League countries at the United Nations, pointed out at a news conference held last week at UN headquarters, has requested no one to ensure freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. They condemn the attempts to exploit the issue of freedom of navigation and security of the sea lanes as a "pretext for the establishment of superpower hegemony" in the region, he stressed.

TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM080929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 2 April in the Kremlin Abderraouf Ounaies, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, presented his credentials to A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches a friendly talk took place between A.F. Ryuytel and A. Ounaies. Taking part were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

ZAYKOV, RAZUMOVSKIY AT PARTY TRAINING CONFERENCE

PM091535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Restructuring Party Cadre Training"]

[Text] On 3 April a conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee at which questions of the training and retraining of party, soviet, and ideological cadres were discussed in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. The conference was attended by secretaries of union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, leaders of party higher education establishment and courses, heads of faculty, journalists, and representatives of a number of ministries and departments.

Opening the conference, L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

Two months have passed since the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, which was a major political event and a special landmark on the path of renewing all aspects of the life of the party and the people. Basic cadre policy guidelines in conformity with the current stage of restructuring were elaborated.

The party Central Committee constantly keeps sight of restructuring progress. The reports received from the local level are a clear indication of the people's unanimous support for the course of the Central Committee April and January Plenums and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. This applies to the improvement of the economy and social life, to the party's struggle to solve social questions, and to our country's international initiatives. People see great positive changes in the reinforcement of social justice and approve of them in every way. The cadre policy is fully supported and the process of electing leaders has begun with vigor. In short, life is becoming more businesslike and the struggle against window dressing and ostentation is intensifying. This is pleasing.

In political and practical terms a most important task is to clearly understand the essence of restructuring and to determine its pace. There must be no slackening or complacency, vacillation, or loss of momentum and energy in implementing restructuring.

The restructuring of work to train and retrain party, soviet, and ideological cadres is part and parcel of the process of restructuring Soviet society. It is part of the whole, and all the characteristics of the transformations taking place in the country apply to it.

Proceeding from the aims of the 27th congress and the January Plenum, the party Central Committee deemed it necessary to convene this conference to review progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving the Party-Political Education of Leading Cadres in Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

Since the publication of this document a number of measures to restructure the work of party education establishments have been implemented. Naturally, in the course of their implementation questions are arising that need to be clarified and call for an exchange of views in order to gain a more profound understanding of the transformations that are being carried out. There are major problems too whose solution will require substantial collective efforts.

As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in his report to the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, it is necessary to proceed on the basis that all party cadres are undergoing the test of restructuring but not all of them pass it with equal success. Work on the ideological front has still to be truly developed in many spheres, including political and economic education and the staffing of various sectors with highly qualified and trained cadres.

We all need to step up our work, develop criticism and self-criticism, resolutely eliminate everything that is slowing us down, strive for the fulfillment of socioeconomic development plans, unite the masses around the revolutionary cause of the all-around renewal of the life of the party and all society, and vigorously establish the atmosphere of the 27th CPSU Congress.

CPSU Central Committee Secretary G.P. Razumovskiy delivered the report at the conference.

The following took part in the debate: G.G. Bartoshevich, secretary of the Belorrussian Communist Party Central Committee; R.G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; V.N. Konovalov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; I.P. Grushchenko, director of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School; N.P. Silkova, secretary of Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom; V.I. Lukin, secretary of the Leningrad Higher Party School party committee; P.V. Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department; A.V. Rodnikov, head of Penza CPSU Obkom courses; G.V. Aleshin, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; V.N. Shostakovskiy, rector of the Moscow Higher Party School; Yu.I. Tarasov head of the Leningrad Higher Party School Department of Party and Soviet Building; G.P. Razzhigayev, head of the Saratov CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department; Yu.A. Lukin, head of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Department of Socialist Culture; and F.I. Potashev, head of the Rostov Higher Party School Department of the History of the CPSU.

The Central Committee January Plenum, it was noted at the conference, has learned the necessary lessons from the past, from the mistakes committed in cadre work, and from the distortions in cadre policy. One of them is that the political and theoretical training and ideological and moral tempering of cadres must not be underestimated. However, these trends increased. As a result of certain line of scaling down higher party political education became established. Analyzing the prevailing situation, the Central Committee Politburo came to the conclusion that on the whole the training and retraining of leading cadres does not match up to the party's increased tasks. The resolution "On Improving the Party Political Education of Leading Cadres in Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" formulated a new concept of the development of the system of training and retraining party, soviet, and ideological workers.

The main task is to transform party higher educational establishments into one of the main channels for building up a cadre reserve for all components of the party apparatus. It is planned within the next 10-15 years to create conditions enabling most party officials, beginning with full-time party organization secretaries, to obtain higher party political education and to radically increase the scale of the activity of party higher educational establishments. The student contingent will be increasingly made up of young party apparatus workers, mainly party gorkom and raykom instructors and full-time party organization secretaries, among whom only 6 and 10 percent, respectively, have higher party political education now. At the same time, the task of training cadres at other levels must also be resolved more swiftly. In 1986, for instance, 410 more party gorkom and raykom secretaries than 2 years ago were enrolled at party VUZ's. The conference deemed this approach correct.

Experience has shown that the existing forms and periods of study at higher party schools based on higher education make it possible to acquire the amount of fundamental knowledge required for present-day ideological and political training of cadres. The view was expressed that the training of cadres with secondary education at higher party schools needs to be expanded and deepened. These schools must ensure in practice that students obtain a full higher party political education and expand the training of leading cadres from among leading workers and kolkhoz members.

It was stressed at the conference that openness, electivity, control from below, certification, and other democratic forms and methods should be extended to the education sphere and the entire cadre training process. The Central Committee assists the process of horizontal transfers of personnel and meets requests for the placement of personnel in responsible posts by way of promotion from other regions. Party higher educational establishments are also beginning to operate on this principle. Enrollment on an interregional basis has sharply increased. This will help the solution of international tasks in cadre policy and accords with the progressive trends in forming the reserve.

The report and the speeches devoted much attention to improving the quality of cadre training in the basis of extensive and systematic studies of the experience of party, soviet, and ideological orgnaizations and labor collectives. Party higher educational establishments have multifaceted contacts with local organizations, there is a tradition of studying their experience, and new ways and forms of disseminating this experience are being sought. However, there are also substantial shortcomings. Above all, there are delays in the study and generalization of new experience. Therefore it is deemed expedient in the organization of these matters to rely on long-term joint programs of party educational establishments on the one hand and communist party central committees and party kraykroms and obkoms on the other. The Academy's Institute for the Study and Generalization of the Experience of Party, Soviet, and Ideological Work will play the role of a scientific and methodological center. Higher Party School laboratories are being improved. The capability for the automated processing of sociological information and holding of mass opinion polls is being created. Regular traineeships of teachers, students, and postgraduates in party committees are being introduced.

Study courses for cadres were exhaustively discussed at the conference. In view of the dynamism of our development, the Central Committee deems it necessary to introduce 2-3-week mass refresher courses for officials to be held twice within each 5-year period. Courses at higher party schools have been transformed into qualification enhancement departments. It is planned to substantially develop courses at party committees for their base and regular staff. Specific proposals for training the grass-roots aktiv were introduced. The qualification enhancement system must constantly draw on the most valuable experience and the most progressive ideas, it must organize discussions with a view to their formal approval and the deepening of knowledge, and it must provide a platform for the best speicalists and party and state officials.

A complex of measures to improve and raise to the requisite level the content of leading cadre training was examined in particular. This is the central, the key task of party higher educational establishments and, above all, the rectorates, party organizations, and professorial and teaching staff.

The April Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress opened a new stage in the theoretical interpretation of reality. Social sciences are returning to the ground of precise studies of the past and the present. The social process of restructuring has engendered a situation in which many questions simply can no longer be studied from old positions. [paragraph continues]

This calls for a certain reassessment of values and the theoretical and methodical elaboration of whole spheres of training. A number of fundamental propositions was put forward in the report and the speeches of party higher educational establishment leaders and heads of these establishments' faculties.

It is above all a question of the need to observe the unity principle in studies of the component parts of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU's historical experience. This principle has stood the test of time and of the practical building of socialism. The systematic study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, coupled with the in-depth elucidation of new problems, provides the basis for the further enhancement of the standard of cadres' theoretical training. It was emphasized that the time has come to move on from teaching the rudiments in the sphere of philosophy to teaching leading cadres to draw scientific and philosophical generalizations from reality. Party cadres must be well versed in questions of methodology, they must be aware of this most important function of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in respect of the specific methodologies of individual sciences.

It is necessary to overcome the stagnation in the political and economic training of leading cadres. It is necessary to focus special attention on the in-depth study of the processes under way in the economic mechanism and on mastering modern methods of analysis. Totally new tasks are arising in the interpretation of the processes than are increasingly prevalent in international economic cooperation.

It is important to ensure that students master the wealth of new assessments in the struggle for peace and disarmament, in the deployment of the main political forces of the present time and their role in the social process, and in the specifics of the ideological struggle between the two social systems.

The study of the questions of party and soviet building provides the basis for the trend toward professionalism. Party building specialists have made a considerable effort in recent years to invest this discipline with scientific rigor in the definition of the subject matter and the identification of the laws governing the party's development. However, as the speakers noted, party officials are dissatisfied with the content of the course on party building.

The dialectical approach of program and textbook authors, scientists, and teachers to the process of the development of the party is still wanting. Program and textbook compilers frequently forget that in real life all objective observations become subjectivized and are embodied in the activity of party collectivies and individual communists. This means that the most interesting and important aspect from the viewpoint of cadre training is forgotten -- namely, showing and revealing the transition from objectivity to the subjective factor and the identification of the role and tasks of the latter in the restructuring of party leadership. All too frequently it is the middle link in the chain -- economic fact, political conclusion, forms of party solution of the question -- which drops out. Hence the application of old forms to new conditions, administration by injunction, excessive paper work, and other manifestations of formalism. This is why it is important through a model outline of economic theory in truest sense of the word and through the teaching of modern methods of economic analysis to lead students to political generalizations, thus providing them with a reliable platform for the assessment of various forms of party work, elimination of the obsolete, and promotion and development of the new.

The determining factor in the professionalism of a party worker is his ability personally to engage in the ideological education of the working people, his predisposition for ideological work. This predisposition must be molded as part of the course of study on party building without infringing its integrity. [paragraph continues]

The decision to introduce a special discipline -- party and soviet building -- for graduates from party higher educational establishments was greeted with approval.

A special characteristic of the present time is the unusually close connection between the ideological, political, cultural, and moral aspects of the education of leading cadres. Party higher educational establishments can and must play an important role in the struggle for the pure and bright image of the party member. The inclusion in party VUZ syllabuses of a new subject -- the bases of socialist culture -- has met with great interest.

Party VUZ's activity in the organization of scientific work was assessed critically. It was noted that the scientific collectives of the Academy [of Social Sciences] and higher party schools display the same deficiencies in the development of social sciences research as pointed out in CPSU Central Committee decisions with reference to a number of scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the journal KOMMUNIST, and at the conference of heads of social science faculties at the country's VUZ's. They have been invested with special responsibility for the organization of research into the laws governing the development of the party, its leading role, and the socialist political system.

The cardinal issue are the cadres of party VUZ's. It is they who determine the quality of the training of those who will be entrusted with ensuring the progress of restructuring and acceleration. However at present, both in the Academy and in party schools there are teachers who cannot cope with the demands of the times, who are unable to introduce a breath of truly fresh air into the content of their lectures and lessons, to enhance their exactingness toward students, and to restructure their methods of instruction. The proportion of old people among the teaching staff is increasing. There are not enough doctors of sciences and professors among the teachers. Experienced teachers are not doing enough to train their scientific successors. Yet in view of the sharp increase in the volume of cadre training and the review of the training and teaching load quotas, the number of teachers is to be increased substantially, by 100-150 percent.

Speakers noted that the role of party organizations at party VUZ's is to be enhanced substantially. Party committees, the bureaus of shop organizations, and party groups exert little influence on the organization of training, methodological, scientific research, ideological, and educational work, and the quality of student training. Their activity is not a genuine school for training leading cadres. The decisions they adopt are not specific enough, and the results they produce are poor. Attention was drawn to the fact that party organizations must create truly comradely relations in teaching and student collectives based on a healthy moral and political climate.

The conference participants were unanimous in the view that the whole system of training and retraining of cadres must become an effective party instrument in the education of leading workers of a new type capable of managing the restructuring successfully and achieving real results in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

Taking part in the conference were the heads of CPSU Central Committee Departments V.A. Grigoryev and Yu.A. Sklyarov; N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs; A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

YAKOVLEV ADDRESSES TAJIK PLENUM ON RESTRUCTURING

PM081555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 87 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents O. Latifi and N. Lyaporov report: "Practical Deeds -- the Main Element of Restructuring. Tajikistan's Communists Discuss the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum Decsions"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- Spring is well and truly on its way in Tajikistan. Cities and villages now face additional worries. People have come here from all corners of the country, eager to help the Tajiks eliminate the consequences of the wild elements. Shepherds keep up their difficult sleepless vigil around the clock. Sowing work has to be done in the breaks between heavy showers.

The tension of routine work was also felt in the work of the republic Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum.

It is proving very difficult to implement restructuring in Tajikistan, because the years of drag and stagnation have left a noticeable imprint here. K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, recalled in his report that the average annual rate of national income growth was 5.4 percent during the 9th 5-Year Plan period against only 2.9 percent during the 11th 5-Year Plan period, while in terms of national income production per capita the republic fell considerably below the average union level, ranking last among all republics. Matters did not go well in many sectors of the economy. In agriculture, for example, per capita output declined sharply. The plenum participants attributed this state of affairs directly to major errors in the leadership of the economy and in cadres policy and to breaches of the Leninist norms of party life.

Following the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's communists became more firmly determined to demolish the braking mechanism and to radically restructure their entire work. Nationally, their efforts are primarily directed toward the elimination of distortions in cadres policy. Numerous economic, soviet, and party workers who were lagging behind life and thwarting the cause have been replaced recently. Those who failed the test of restructuring have included dozens of party committee secretaries. New people are getting down to work with enthusiasm, and it was already possible to name from the plenum rostrum those who are starting to organize work in the new fashion relying on the labor collectives, primary party organizations, and initiative from below. They include, for example, N. Ayubov, director of the Gissar interfarm livestock fattening complex; V. Oplanchuk, director of the Leninabad construction combine; M. Tabarov, secretary of the Ordzhonikidzeabad Party Gorkom; A. Abduvaliyev, secretary of the Ashtskiy Party Raykom; and many others.

Efforts are being made to expand the circle of people from whom leadership cadres are drawn. Fortunately, there are sufficient opportunities for this -- the republic counts more than 150,000 specialists with higher education. It is they who are the targets when shaping the cadres pool in various sectors of the national economy. A reserve of gorkom and raykom secretaries is being built up, the practical training of party officials at Central Committee and local level is improving, and there are livelier exchanges of work experience with cadres both inside the republic and in other parts of the country.

However, all these are just the initial steps in the restructuring of cadres policy and the style of work. Recurrences of old approaches produce their effect just as in the past, the speakers said. No one denies the need for changes, but by no means all are in a hurry to pull out of the rut, and new developments have great difficulty making headway. What are the obstructions? Analyzing the practice, the plenum participants replied: The effect of party committees' commitment to administrative management methods and the inability to heed advice given by competent people. This type of reproach was addressed, for example, to the following party raykom secretaries: D. Abidov from Khodzhentskiy Rayon; U. Kurbanov from Matchinskiy Rayon; I. Chillyayev from Ilichevskiy Rayon; T. Turdiyev from Kabodiyenskiy Rayon; and I. Takhirov from Oktyabrskiy Rayon; they often issue commands and act as mere administrators.

Another aspect of the question also came to light: Given a chance to solve questions independently, some economic leaders show no initiative, tread carefully, and adopt a wait-and-see attitude. This applies not only to, for example, enterprise directors or kolkhoz chairmen but also to leaders at higher levels. Thus, once petty tutelage by economic managers was removed, they counted on the initiative and energy of specialists from sector staffs, but in many cases the changes have yet to appear. Last year 43 industrial enterprises -- more than 22 percent of the total -- failed to fulfill the output sales plan taking contract commitments into account, while 59 failed to cope with labor productivity growth targets. Many obsolete articles are being produced. The year's total shortfall in the commissioning of housing amounted to about 28,000 square meters, while a sum of R12 million allocated for these purposes was not assimilated.

Why is it, the speakers asked, that Minister of Construction V. Orlov, Minister of the Construction Materials Industry V. Medvedev, and Minister of Light Industry Sh. Kalandarov continue to tolerate the situation? G. Koshlakov, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, had to be instructed to draw the necessary conclusions on this account, while I. Khayeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was advised by speakers to display more initiative and demandingness, to make more frequent local visits, and to instill businesslike attitudes and efficiency among the apparatus workers.

Similar wishes were expressed as regards the leaders of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and its chairman, A. Maksumov. Specialists in the thousands are now concentrated in the countryside -- one specialist for every 15 workers. The six sector institutes employ quite a few staffers who are either doctors or candidates of sciences. And what is the return? The economic service is neglected here. Stockraising suffers great losses.

On the other hand, the desire for inflated glory is still extant here and there. Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon alone recently brought to light more than 2,200 hectares of concealed cotton plantations. Why were they concealed? So that the unaccounted output could make them stand out by reporting high harvest yields and bring them undeserved bonuses and honors. Could it be that leaders of the rayon and of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast did not know this? They did, but they kept silent, compromising their party conscience. And the plenum heard with gratification an announcement of the severe punishment and dismissal of T. Dodabayev, first secretary of the Kolkhozabadskiy Party Raykom; Rayispolkom Chairman S. Saidov; E. Khudoyberdiyev, chairman of the rayon agro-industrial association; and party obkom Secretary F. Karimov.

The plenum leveled especially sharp criticism at those who decide cadre and other questions without consulting primary party organizations. The republic has 5,500 of them most of them headed by intelligent and authoritative people, but their influence on collectives' affairs is often negligible. [paragraph continues]

Party gorkoms and raykoms were reproached for this, without overlooking the blame attaching to the communists themselves. Take the following issue for example: How much has already been said to the effect that economic managers should not be censured behind closed doors, without consulting the party organization -- this produces nothing but harm. Nonetheless, the number of such instances is constantly growing in Leninabad and Kulyab Oblasts, while their number in the republic as a whole is three times that of a year ago. Last year, for example, more than 60 leaders at different levels were dismissed for bad work and violations, but all this was done from the top, without participation by primary party organizations. Does this not kill off communists' eagerness to get involved in cadre matters?

A serious discussion was held on the image of party workers and communists. A leader's authority is rooted not in the office he holds but in his lofty moral qualities, professional competence and creative approach in work, and personal modesty.

There is a need for particular implacability when talking about instances of protectionism, hometown ties, and attempts to "fix up" relatives or take cover behind the shield of mutual protection. This was precisely why U. Khasanov, former first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzeabad party gorkom, and Sh. Tadzhibayev, former chairman of the Tursunzade Gorispolkom, were dismissed from office. There was condemnation of serious breaches in the distribution of housing and of attempts to "spare" those who had besmirched themselves by moving them from one office to another. Let such people, the plenum demanded, rebuild their sullied reputation through rank-and-file work in their specialized field.

The plenum was addressed by A.N. Yakovlev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. We noted that a most important political and moral objective has been attained in the 2 years since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum: An atmosphere has been created in the country, in which society's life is determined by committed champions of restructuring. Work has been launched on a vast scale, unprecedented in its innovative character and the depth of social transformations. But the main part still lies ahead -- the daily, painstaking, routine labor which will demand enormous efforts, self-denial, conviction and self-discipline, initiative and persistence, responsibility and professionalism.

The stage involving the implementation of the Central Committee January Plenum decisions is a special stage. The further prgress of restructuring will depend largely on how the country deals with it. The decisions made by the Central Committee are being implemented slowly. It is particularly worrying that some cadres have mastered the program stipulations of restructuring well in work but are doing little in practice to assimilate the new methods of leadership or abandon the customary stereotypes in work. It is necessary to literally fight for every single paragraph and for every single provision in the set programs and plans, to display initiative and boldness. Restructuring can become reality only if it turns into a mass movement of the whole people.

We have a specific program for restruturing -- the broad development of democracy. Where is the practical start to be made? There can be only one answer: By everyone learning to live and work under conditions of democracy. Yes, each and every one. It is necessary to master a democratic fashion of thinking and acting, making it possible to treat people holding a different viewpoint as worthy opponents, as interested allies in the struggle for restructuring. It is necessary to further saturte the atmosphere of our life with the oxygen of openness and publicity.

The changes in society have generated what could be described as a revolution of expectations. And this applies especially to the social sphere. There is no need to overdramatize the situation, but it is impermissible to engage in pseudo-diplomacy when coming face to face with the way social questions are being solved in the republic. Essentially, the leftover principle continues to dominate here. It must be said bluntly: Any disregard for the social, cultural, or consumer services sphere represents a political mistake, a brake on our development. The economy will not be boosted, nor will the spiritual sphere be renewed without daily, active, and effective concern for people and their living conditions.

The policy of restructuring has numerous aspects: economic, social, psychological, moral, and cultural. Perhaps its broadest aspect is the ideological, because positive qualitative advance cannot be attained without being convinced of the need for the course of renewing all aspects of society's life.

We are approaching the 70th anniversary of Great October, the speaker noted. The restructuring is being implemented on the basis of the October Revolution's ideas, Lenin's theoretical heritage, and the vast material and intellectual potential of socialism. We do have things to be proud of, but we also have things to work on.

Propaganda must be conducted only from positions of realism and truth: We must be proud to talk about the new system's indisputable successes and its fundamental advantages over capitalism, without concealing the mistakes and difficulties. Under no circumstances should "report mania" and idle chatter be tolerated, nor should preparations for the jubilee turn into "jubilee madness." The organizational and political work linked with October's 70th anniversary ought to be businesslike and mobilizing.

There is not a single fundamental question in our country which can be solved without taking into account the fact that our country is multinational. It was noted in the speeches that the republic's party committees do take this into account. Often enough, however, many measures in this sphere are still superficial and the real complexities are overlooked.

It is well known that there is no such thing as purely national problems. It is impossible to overlook the trend of intertwining nationalist and religious views. In the work with believers it is necessary to abandon the current stereotypes in approaches and evaluations and to render more specific the relationship between long-term goals and immediate tasks. Restructuring in this sphere is necessary as part and parcel of the process of socety's democratization.

Man is at the heart of all work. Authority is generated not by the position someone occupies but by his attitude to work. Bearing numerous factors in mind, increasing importance attaches today to the implementation of the 27th party congress demands that every communist, and communist-leaders in particular, should master Marxist-Leninist dialectics and be familiar with the laws of social development as thoroughly as with professional, technical, or economic matters. All cadres, the speaker emphasized, must be aware of the profound ties between theory and practice, between the economic and the spiritual, between politics and morals. They must learn to combine principles and the long-term view with daily, routine, hard work. This is main point now, the key to the fate of the present stage of restructuring.

The resolution adopted expresses unanimous approval for the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum decisions and lays down specific measures for their implementation in the republic.

Visits Nurek GES

LD082058 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified reporter's video report on 8 April visit by Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Nurek GES in Tajikistan]

[Excerpt] Today Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yakovlev visited the Nurek GES, one of the largest stations on the Vakhsh cascade. This hydropower station is one of the most highly efficient in the country. It is interesting that it has fully recouped itself during construction. The Nurek GES already has generated about 100,000 million kilowatt-hours of cheap electricity and has given life to new branches of industry in Tajikistan -- nonferrous metallurgy and chemistry. Aleksandr Nikolayevich visited the central control panel and met hydrostation builders and power workers. The technical reequipment of existing units is under way here at the moment. This will make it possible to increase the total capacity of the station by 150,000 kilowatts by the 70th anniversary of Great October. The people of Nurek are proud of their Friendship Among Peoples Library, which has gathered together a unique collection of books bearing the autographs of the authors from all union republics, eminent state and party figures, and foreign guests. [video pans the station exterior; continues down the reservoir behind; moves to show Yakovlev among a group looking at the central control panel, the turbine hall, and the station's library. Yakovlev is shown talking to a woman in the library, and then addressing an audience inside the hall.]

In the evening, Aleksandr Nikolayevich addressed a meeting in Dushanbe with the scientific and creative intelligentsia and press workers. [passage omitted]

ESTONIAN PAPER ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM100959 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 29 Mar 87 p 1

["Information Report on the Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Fifth Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place in Tallinn on 28 March.

It was opened by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following agenda was approved:

1. The republic party organization's tasks in deepening restructuring and in improving work with cadres in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum decisions and with the instructions given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Estonian and Latvian SSR's.

2. Organizational questions.

K. Vayno gave the report on the first item on the agenda.

The following people spoke in the debate: R. Sheremeta, first secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarve Party Gorkom; V. Liyv, lathe operators team leader at the "Talleks" Production Association; Ya. Martin, first secretary of the Paydeskiy Party Raykom; B. Saul, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; O. Klushin, general director of the "Krengolmskaya Manufaktura" industrial complex; Yu. Niysuke, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom; M. Oyluk, livestock unit team leader in Rakvereskiy Rayon's "Vinni" research and demonstration sovkhoz-technical college; E.A. Sillari, first secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom; V. Malkovskiy, first secretary of the Narva Party Gorkom; A.B. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; V. Saluste, first secretary of the Leninskiy Party Raykom, Tallinn; M. Kolosova, first secretary of the Valgaskiy Party Raykom; R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A. Vyali, first secretary of the Khaapsaluskiy Party Raykom; E. Pyldroos, chairman of the Estonian SSR Artists Union Board; S. Tarakanov, editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA; B. Tamm, dean of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute; N. Ganyushov, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A. Aruvald, chairman of the Estonian Republic Potrebsoyuz Board; and Kh. M. Ulvik, secretary of the "Norma" Production Association party committee.

A detailed resolution was adopted on the question discussed. A long-term plan was ratified of measures to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, and the recommendations and instructions given by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to the Estonian and Latvian SSR's.

The plenum ratified S.A. Villo as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. The plenum ratified T. Leyto as editor of the newspaper RAHVA HAAL, relieving him of his duties as chief of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

The plenum relieved Kh. Toming from his duties as editor of the RAHVA HAAL newspaper in connection with his nomination as director of ETA.

Ye. Trofimov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Organziational Party Work Department; A. Yarchak, instructor in that department; and V. Titov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Departmemt, took part in the plenum's work.

PRAVDA UKRAINY CARRIES PLENUM RESOLUTION

AU081337 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 March 1987, pp 1-2

["Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations To Deepen the Restructuring Process and Improve Work With Cadres in Accordance with the Decisions of the January (1987) CPSU Plenum. Resolution of the Central Committee Plenum of the Communist Party of the Ukraine."]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum was a major political event and an important milestone in the immense creative work unfolding in the country to qualitatively renew all aspects of social life. It made a detailed analysis of the situation in society and the party and of the course of the restructuring process, it provided a principled assessment of the first results of fulfillment of the 27th party congress decisions, and it confirmed the vital necessity of the course toward accelerating socioeconomic development.

The plenum elaborated political and organizational measures to deepen the fundamental transformations taking place in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres, it put forward a program to spread socialist democratism, expand openness, develop criticism

and self-criticism, and refine control, and it formulated the party's contemporary cadre policy, which corresponds to the tasks of restructuring and acceleration. Its decisions represent a major contribution to the theory and practice of socialist construction.

The Communists and working people of the republic, as indeed of the entire country, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, and wholeheartedly support the restructuring process, which meets the interests of each labor collective, each family, and each Soviet person.

The plenum decisions received a wide response all over the world. They open up new prospects for the development of our society and for constructive international cooperation.

Having heard and discussed the report delivered by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee Plenum notes that in implementing the strategic course of acceleration and restructuring developed by the party, the republic's party organizations are conducting a persistent search for new approaches to the solution of economic and social tasks, they are developing the working people's creative activeness in every way, asserting efficiency, openness, truthfulness, and irreconcilability toward shortcomings, and are striving for strict observance of the Leninist principles and norms of party life. Measures are being taken to improve the working style of party, soviet, economic managerial, trade union, Komsomol, and other social organizations. The majority of cadres correctly understand the content, meaning, and goals of restructuring, are actively assimilating the new forms and methods of leadership, and are striving to carry out their task better and to find and activate reserves and potential for the achievement of high final results.

The Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee devote constant attention to improving the qualitative composition of cadres, consistently strengthen the decisive sectors with trained people, and take measures to increase workers' responsibility for their assigned task. The leadership of the Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye, Lvov, and Kiev Obkoms, of many gorkoms and raykoms, of the Vinnitsa, Volyn, and Transcarpathian Oblispolkoms, of a number of gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, ministries, and departments in the republic has been strengthened in the last 2 years.

The political education and organizational work which the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations are conducting to accelerate scientific-technological progress, intensify the economized use of all types of resources, strengthen discipline, and restructure the management of national economic branches, is having a positive effect on the development of the economy and the social sphere. Last year, higher growth rates of production volume and labor productivity were achieved in industry than were envisaged by the 5-year plan. Many production capacities were put into action and the plans for commissioning housing, schools, vocational technical colleges, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, and polyclinics were fulfilled -- all ahead of schedule. In the agro-industrial complex the production volumes of agriculture and the food branches increased, the number of loss-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes halved, and their profit rate rose.

At the same time, the plenum considers that profound qualitative changes which would lend the positive trends a stable nature have not yet taken place. In the main, only reserves lying on the surface are used, while long-term factors have not yet really come into action.

In a number of branches of the national economy, in some oblasts, and in many production collectives, stagnant phenomena are being overcome only slowly. In 1986 one quarter of all associations and enterprises did not cope with plans for contractual delivery of products, while one-fifth did not cope with tasks connected with costs and profit. There was no radical change in the work to increase the quality of manufactured items. Less grain, sugar beet, and sunflower was obtained than had been expected. In the capital construction industry, the construction of installations for the machine-building complex, for ferrous metallurgy, and for the production of mineral fertilizers was allowed to fall behind. Plans for the output of industrial products, for construction and assembly work, for the transportation of national economic freight, for retail trade turnover, and for the sale of consumer services, have not been fulfilled for the first 2 months of this year.

The tasks facing us and the problems which have accumulated are not satisfied by the measures which have been taken to activate intensive and qualitative growth factors, and also to transfer enterprises, associations, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes to progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration, to economic accountability [khozrashchet], and to the self-financing and self-recouping system. The introduction of these measures is running up against conservatism and the inability and even unwillingness of some leaders to work in the new way.

The reorientation of cadres toward priority development of science and technology and of the social sphere, and also toward the need to transfer all branches of the national economy to an intensive path of development, is progressing with great difficulty.

The introduction of economic management methods is still frequently held back at branch headquarters level -- by ministries and departments which do not analyze the course of the restructuring process in a sufficiently operative manner and do not take timely measures to improve the state of affairs. This applies primarily to the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of the Forestry Industry, Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Consumer Services, Ministry of Trade, Union of Consumers' Societies, State Committee for Labor, and State Agro-Industrial Committee.

The working style of many party committees, particularly gorkoms and raykoms, is improving only slowly. Substantial errors in the leadership of the economy, social sphere, and in the selection and education of cadres have occurred in the party organizations of Vinnitsa, Volyn, Nikolayev, Odessa, Rovno, and Cherkassy Oblasts. Violations of socialist legality and grave shortcomings in leadership style and methods have been allowed to occur in the Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Lvov Oblasts.

The plenum stresses that the activation of restructuring largely depends on raising the level of cadre work. The selection, placement, and education of cadres still do not universally comply with contemporary requirements. Quite a few leadership posts are occupied by people who lack initiative and who are incapable of thinking and working in a new way of resolving the more complicated tasks. Some party committees do not always expeditiously replace workers who are making a mess of a task and who permit deviations from moral norms, and do not ensure continuity of leadership or an influx of fresh forces. Not all party organizations show genuine concern for vocational training, the ideological education of cadres, and the growth of their competence and political culture. Democratic principles in cadre work are slowly spreading.

The activities of leadership and management organs at all levels -- from labor collectives to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, from primary party organizations to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee -- require further improvement.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum /Resolves/ [slantlines denote boldface as published]

1. That the practical implementation of the directives to deepen restructuring, to expand socialist democracy, openness, criticism, and self-criticism, and to improve cadre work, which were drawn up by the January (1987) Plenum, be considered the most important task of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions, of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, of obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, of ispolkoms of local soviets, and of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

That the practical measures concerning these issues drawn up by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau be approved.

2. That the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, obloms, gorkoms, and raykoms, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and all cadres channel their efforts toward the utmost development of initiative and the creative vigor of working people in resolving national economic tasks and toward the consolidation and development of qualitative changes in the economy. On the basis of the widespread incorporation of the achievements of scientific-technological progress, fuller utilization of the production potential and of new methods of economic management, acceleration of the economic growth rate and enhancement of the efficiency of social production is to be ensured. At the center of attention everywhere must be issues of the modernization and the retooling of production, of the transfer of associations and enterprises to a multishift work schedule, of full economic accountability and self-financing, of the refinement of the state acceptance system and improvement of output quality, of resource-saving, and of the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order.

The plenum obliges party committees, ministries, and departments, and soviet and economic organs to adopt urgent and exhaustive measures to make good compensation, within the shortest time, for the debt that has appeared since the beginning of the year and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for 1987.

3. That party committees, soviet and economic organs, trade unions, and Komsomol and other public organizations ensure the priority development of the social sphere, the further improvement of people's working and living conditions, and a fuller satisfaction of their material, social, and spiritual requirements. That there be a more persistent struggle against unjustified leveling and unearned income, a consistent pursuance of the principle of social justice, and the firm establishment of a sober way of life. That the accountability of cadres for fulfilling the task set by the party congress of providing, by the year 2000, each family with a separate apartment or an individual house, of meeting the targets of the commissioning of schools, vocational and technical schools, children's and medical institutions, of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population, of filling the market with high-quality goods and services, and of raising the level of medical and consumer services be placed under particular control and intensified.

That the work of restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education in the republic and of implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools be stepped up.

4. That the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat and obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms persistently refine the style and methods of their activities, consistently implement the directives of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum on the democratization of the organization of the leading organs of party organizations, and ensure in all components the strict observance of the Leninist principles and norms of party life.

The selection, placement, and education of cadres is to be improved, and their membership constantly replenished with fresh forces so that each component of party, state, economic, and public work is headed by energetic and enterprising workers who are profoundly aware of the need for qualitative changes and who are capable of creatively implementing the party line. Leading cadres from among the workers class, the kolkhoz peasantry, nonparty members, women, and young people are to be promoted more actively. In party work, and Leninist principles of the party's national policy are to be adhered to, and the process of the internationalization of public life is to be considered.

5. That the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Trade Unions, and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee take measures to increase the role and the responsibility of soviet, trade union, and Komsomol cadres. Democratic principles in the activities of elected and executive organs are to be strengthened, and a fuller and more effective use of the powers granted to them is to be sought. The vigor and the responsibility for fulfillment of social commitments of deputies, members of elected trade union and Komsomol organs, and workers of the apparatus is to be increased in every way. Manifestations of indifference and a formal attitude to satisfying the needs and requirements of the working people are to be resolutely eradicated.

6. That party committees expand and deepen propaganda and mass agitation work in accordance with the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Leading cadres, the party-ideology aktiv, and all Communists are to be involved everywhere in the propaganda and clarification of its decisions. The party influence over the ideological process is to be strengthened, and the population is to be persistently educated in the spirit of enhanced political and labor vigor, of the inviolable friendship between USSR peoples, and of socialist internationalism and Soviet patriotism.

That mass information and propaganda media focus attention on a systematic and profound coverage of the course of restructuring in all components, particularly in labor collectives The press, radio, and television are called on to critically analyze the state of affairs, to expose shortcomings, to objectively assess positive changes, and skillfully identify the reserves that would make it possible to ensure fulfillment of the tasks set by the party. It is important to broadly propagandize the positive experience of restructuring, including in the work with cadres, and to sharply oppose those who abuse their official position, who compromise themselves by moneygrubbing, economic accumulation, drunkenness, and moral unscrupulousness, who adhere to formal and bureaucratic methods of leadership, have an irresponsible attitude toward an entrusted sector, and who try to use democratization, openness, criticism, and self-criticism to settle personal scores.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum calls on Communists and all the republic's working people to fully utilize the existing potential to carry out a fundamental shift toward a qualitative renewal of all spheres of public life. The civic and patriotic duty of every worker is to turn the bold plans and projects of the party into the energy of practical action and to ardently respond to the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Soviet People, to welcome the glorious jubilee -- the 70th anniversary of Great October -- with considerable work results, to move forward more quickly, and to reach the frontiers determined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA CITES TURKMENISTAN PLENUM PROCEEDINGS

PM101015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondent N. Demidov: "Seeking the Turnabout. Turkmen Communists Discuss the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] Ashkhabad -- The year that has elapsed since the 27th CPSU Congress has not been an easy one for Turkmenistan. The negative phenomena which occurred here in the recent past caused appreciable damage. By way of overcoming their consequences party organizations adopted a number of urgent measures to normalize the situation, but many problems remain. Ways of eliminating shortcomings in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were outlined by a Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum in Ashkhabad.

Hard Lessons [subhead]

Recently the activity of the republic's party committees has been geared to establishing an atmosphere of high exactingness within the collectives. Open admission of shortcomings, reevaluation of nomenklatura personnel in all bodies, accountability reports by Communists -- all this has borne fruit. As noted in the report by S. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, last year the industrial production growth rate exceeded the average annual targets for the 5-year plan. There have been advances in the agro-industrial complex and in capital construction. Pledges on commissioning housing and schools, children's establishments, and public health facilities were fulfilled.

A comparison of what has been achieved with the potential shows there has been as yet no qualitative turnabout. The republic is still consuming 20 percent more than it is producing. Even many reserves lying in full view have not even been brought into play. The full exploitation of available capacities alone would make for extra output worth R200 million. Approximately 220,000 people need better housing conditions, but at the present rate of construction it will be 23 years before they are provided with well-appointed apartments. Meanwhile, many secondary projects are being constructed, diverting enormous material resources and manpower.

In their analysis of the numerous excesses and omissions the plenum participants named cadre policy distortions as one of the chief causes. It is no accident that the organizational question was at the top of the agenda. N. Akyyev and A. Orazmamedov, former first secretaries of Khalachskiy and Vekil-Bazarskiy Party Raykoms, were expelled from the CPSU; I. Bekiyev, former chief of a republic Communist Party Central Committee department, R. Dolyyev, A. Khallyyev, and B. Ovezov, former first secretaries of Maryyskiy, Telmanskiy, and Turkmen-Kalinskiy Party Raykoms, and B. Khaydarov, former first deputy chairman of the Turkmen State Agro-Industrial Committee, were removed from the Central Committee. Party action was also taken against them. There were serious grounds -- conniving at false date, theft, and violations in cadre policy.

The clear-out process begun in Turkmenistan has opened the door to energetic people who think and act in the new manner. There are many vacancies, in fact. Some of the newly appointed officials appear to have lost their heads after encountering difficulties. In particular, Consumer Services Minister A. Durdyyev and Tukmen Potrebsoyuz Chairman N. Nurklychev started out intent on establishing order, but then they became rapidly less active. The new minister of trade, A. Yazlakov, simply proved not to be a capable organizer. [paragraph continues]

There is evidence of inertia and adherence to outmoded methods. In some cases certain leaders have failed to find their way in the new conditions. The questionnaire style of cadre selection and the tendency to replace staff hastily instead of working intelligently with them are still much in evidence. Often the lack of control leads to indiscipline and irresponsibility. The failure to evaluate such instances promptly has a corrupting effect on cadres.

[Text] Calling Frauds to Account [subhead]

Higher authorities have been receiving a constant stream of complaints from Turkmenistan about false figures and distortion of reports to the state. The plenum encountered a graphic example of deception. The report contained sharp criticism of O. Bayramov, first secretary of Tashauzskiy Raykom. A year ago he promised to take steps to switch livestock units to financial autonomy, and just before the plenum he reported the work had been done. In fact, there is no sign of any team contract or financial autonomy. Imagine the surprise when, taking the floor after the keynote speaker's impartial assessment, Bayramov, unabashed, then set about deceiving the plenum participants themselves. The presidium was forced to stop him and describe his conduct as unworthy of a party member.

Apparently, the bad practices are inherited. It was for connivance at false reporting and deception that the former leaders of Tashauz Oblast were removed from their posts and expelled from the party at the previous plenum. There is still a great deal of fraudulent practice. Last year alone crop measurements revealed that 18,500 hectares of cotton had been deliberately unrecorded. The culprits were punished, but the phenomenon and the breeding ground for it remain. In this regard there was criticism of the republic's Council of Ministers, Trade Union Council, and State Agro-industrial Committee for nominating undeserving labor collectives, oblasts, and rayons for awards. Yet another cause was pointed out by M. Razhapov, chief of the Turkmen Central Statistical Administration. Last year, he said, at one in three facilities monitored reports were found to have been distorted. This is twice as many as in the previous year. Most of the offenders went unpunished.

It should be added that the republic's auditing apparatus numbers more than 6,000 people. This army of monitoring personnel is still operating in a lackluster and exceedingly inadequate manner. This also applies to the republic's trade union bodies, which have been dishing out undeserved honors. Falsification of figures must be stopped, the plenum participants said. Quite right. It is a pity, though, that many law-enforcement bodies who are supposed to implement this wish remain beyond the reach of criticism. Yet malfeasance is a serious obstacle to renewal. In Tashauz Oblast again, criminal action has been taken against a total of 28 people for theft, bribery, and machinations in the procurement and processing of cotton. There are cases here where personnel belonging to the internal affairs bodies also have dirt on their hands. Unfortunately, this was scarcely mentioned at the plenum. Only Bezmein Turkmen Communist Party Gorkom First Secretary G. Shpak reported on the alarming situation in the city.

From Primary Organization to Central Committee [subhead]

Fundamental changes should be expected above all when party organizations and labor collectives feel in control and display an active approach. There are in the republic many examples of initiative from below and of the development of democratic principles. Workers and employees are involved in promoting leaders and in tackling economic and social matters. [paragraph continues]

For instance, the party organization of the "Kommuna" Kolkhoz in Takhtinskiy Rayon analyzed the unseemly situation on the farm and called the chairman, his deputy, and the specialists to account. Strict party action was taken against them and they were dismissed. Unfortunately, such examples are still few and far between. Attempts to shift the center of gravity of ideological education and organizational work to the party grassroots have been ineffective. Many decisions are being taken without regard for primary organizations.

The achievement of a significant turnabout in the economy would be aided by progressive forms of labor organization -- financial autonomy, self-financing, and self-recoupment and a switch to two- and three-shift work. The lack of initiative at local level is a problem. Indeed the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee's initiatives are not always very fruitful. For example, Central Committee personnel have had to descend on Mary Party Obkom on innumerable occasions to give the new leadership practical assistance. There have been few changes. The causes of the stagnation phenomena have not been fully revealed and a specific program for getting the economy on the move again has not been elaborated. It was no coincidence that Obkom Secretary Yu. Leshchinskiy, while accepting the criticism, failed to say a thing about how to rectify matters when he addressed the plenum.

Communists expect examples of genuine restructuring primarily from the members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. They do not deliver accountability reports at the bureau or at plenums, and the activity of the collectives they work in is rarely examined. There is another typical feature. On this occasion, as before, speakers dared not directly criticize the republic's leaders. Some praised the report and expressed gratitude for the observations. It would probably have been more useful to have made specific proposals on improving the activity of the Central Committee, its Bureau, and the republic's government.

The year of the 70th anniversary of Great October must be a year of decisive changes, the resolution adopted by the plenum noted. To achieve them it is necessary to bring the potential of science into play, utilize new forms of labor organization, and boldly sweep away everything that is outdated. Every Communist and every inhabitant of the republic must now take to heart the measures on deepening restructuring. This is the guarantee of success.

TASHKENT REPORT ON UZBEK PLENUM, SECRETARY OUSTING

PM091031 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Mar 87 p 1

["Information Report on the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fifth Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum took place on 28 March 1987. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, gave the report "The Results of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks in Accelerating Restructuring and Improving Cadre Work."

The following spoke in the debate on the report: Comrades T.A. Alimov, first secretary of Tashkent Party Obkom; M. Navruzova, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Vabkentskiy Rayon, Bukhara Oblast; K. Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak Party Obkom; A.A. Kiseleva, machine operator at Fergana's "Azot" Production Association; A.G. Mikhtarov, editor of the newspaper KISHLOK KHAKIKATI -- "Truth of the Countryside"; A. Abduvasikov, first secretary of the Almalyk Party Gorkom; V.I. Tarantorova, machine operator at the "Tashkent" Furniture Production Association; N.I. Popov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District; S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom; G.K. Kadyrov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Khodzhayeva, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Party Raykom, Tashkent; A.K. Irgashev, manager of the "Uzbekgidroenergostroy" Trust; S.M. Bakhramov, Uzbek SSR minister of health; Kh. Alimova, chairman of the Uzbek Trade Union Council; A.F. Klepikov, first secretary of the Syr-Darya Party Obkom; T. Rakhimov, team leader of the "40 Let Oktyabrya' Kolkhoz in Khankinskiy Rayon, Khorezm Oblast; A.S. Yefimov, first secretary of the Navoi Party Obkom; I. Kh. Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; N.R. Radzhabov, first secretary of the Namangan Party Obkom; U. Rakhimov, Uzbek SSR minister of internal affairs; Sh. Vakhidov, chief of the Tashkent Machine Building Design Bureau; M.M. Aripdzhanov, first secretary of the Andizhan Party Obkom, and P.K. Khabibullayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the questions discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions. Comrade R.K. Abdullayeva was relieved of her duties as Central Committee Bureau member and secretary for serious shortcomings in work. Comrade M.K. Khalmukhamedov, who worked previously in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, was elected member of the bureau and secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum ratified Comrade Sh.Z. Komalkhodzhayev as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

Comrades I. Ye Ponomarev and G.G. Cheremnykh, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

At this point the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum completed its work.

UZBEK PRESIDIUM NOTES DEFICIENCIES IN LOCAL EFFORTS

NC090933 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held a meeting yesterday to discuss the work of the Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee to comply with efforts in the Soviet Union to reorganize cooperation between Soviet executive committees and cadres of the local Soviet organs, as ordered by the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum. The Presidium noted that the Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, fulfilling the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress, has reactivated its work with the cadres of the local Soviet organs. [passage omitted] However, the Presidium also established that the Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee's efforts to reorganize its cooperation with the cadres of the local Soviet organs fell short of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum. The Presidium ordered the Samarkand Oblast Soviet Executive Committee to take concrete measures to reorganize completely its work with the cadres of the local Soviet organizations. The realization of the tasks established by the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum is closely connected with efforts to implement the measures drawn up to fulfill the strategic line

of the 27th CPSU Congress, which is aimed at stepping up the pace of the Soviet Union's social and economic development, giving a new complexion to the Soviet community, and marking in a worthy manner the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting discussed the Namangan Oblast's means of implementing the decision adopted by the Uzbek SR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with adherence to laws governing religious matters in Uzbekistan. It noted that local soviets, various organizations and establishments, and law enforcement entities in Namangan Oblast had taken a number of concrete steps to implement the decision and eliminate deficiencies in controlling adherence to laws governing religious matters. However, these measures have not produced the expected results. Unregistered clergymen who have not (words indistinct] are operating in the Namangan Obalst, and the activities of various shrines and healers continue. The help citizens seek from these swindlers is leading to serious consequences. Sacred places are still being visited, just as in the past, it was noted.

The Presidium stated that the deficiencies noted in Namangan Oblast were also found in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and other oblasts and in the work of Tashkent City local soviets and the republic's ministries and administrations. It assigned the Namangan Oblast People's Deputies Soviet Executive Committee with the task of taking genuine, immediate steps to reorganize the work of the people's deputies Soviet executive committees in cities, rayons, [word indistinct], and rural regions to control adherence to laws governing religious matters. Similar tasks were also assigned to all the local soviets and the republic's ministries and administrations.

The Presidium also discussed the application of the law governing intellectual offenses and economic crimes in the effort to realize the decisions adopted in the republic in the past. The necessary determination is not being demonstrated to remove the causes of intellectual offenses and economic crimes, it was concluded. The Soviet, economic, and law enforcement entities were assigned the task of consolidating their struggle against robbery, bribery, fraud, and other negative practices.

The meeting addressed a number of other matters pertaining to state life in the republic and adopted relevant decisions.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN UZBEKISTAN

PM091347 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 March 1987 carries on page two a 1,500-word article by R. Ubaydullageva, deputy director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institue, entitled "A Million Unemployed Hands' and Economist Reflects on How to Employ Them."

Ubaydullayev begins her article by describing how a pensioner on the "Kommunizm" Sovkhoz, Surkhan-Darya Oblast, complained to his village soviet concerning the fact that five of his six daughters had no work. She continues:

"It transpired that more than 700 persons, women for the most part, are not employed in useful labor on the 'Kommunizm' Sovkhoz. You cannot imagine such a thing in every region. The most usual thing is that the countryside suffers because there is a shortage of work hands. In Central Asia the employment of the rural population is a priority issue. According to incomplete data, there are about 1 million hands [rabochikh ruk — literally 500,000 unemployed persons, but figuratively means 1 million workers are unemployed] that are idle in Uzbekistan alone." After wondering whether this might be the result of errors and miscalculations in sectorial and territorial planning and of violations of economic laws, she writes:

"Central Asia is distinguished by the country's highest rates of natural growth of population in the country. They are virtually twice as high here as the all-union level. According to forecasts, by the end of the present century the population in the region will have doubled and this will take place basically in the countryside. Whereas in the country as a whole, the rural population has fallen by almost 3 million persons over the last 6 years in Central Asia it has increased by nearly 2.5 million. This increase naturally exacerbates the already acute employment problem. Moreover it is also retarding the intensification of agricultural production. There are still kolkhozes and sovkhozes where not even one-fifth of the cotton crop is harvested by machinery, and much manual labor is involved in vegetable growing. If these operations are mechanized the reserve of manpower available between seasons is increased. Where should it be utilized?

"Obviously the network of subsidiary industrial enterprises and establishments for the processing of agricultural products on a seasonal basis needs to be developed -- such is the opinion of Uzbek economists and sociologists. Let us return to the example with which we began. On the 'Kommunizm' Sovkhoz and in many other places silkworm are raised during 1 and 1/2 spring months. How is the remaining time to be used? The Baysunskaya Silk Factory is located near Sherabad. A shop or branch of this enterprise could be opened on a kolkhoz. The local soviet and planning organs have never given any thought to organizing such a production facility."

Among other possible solutions to the unemployment problem, Ubaydullayev cites the great interest that women evince in the organization of home work, and she also points to the fact that despite the surplus of manpower, it is "difficult to find a skilled carpenter or stone mason in the countryside." She asserts that "taking the specific features of the local economy into account training must be geared to ensuring that young people master a minimum of two trades" so that "they will then be able to work not just in the fields and in livestock units, but also in industry, construction, transport and sectors of the agroindustrial complex allied to agriculture."

In conclusion Ubaydullayev writes:

"We believe that in redeploying rural inhabitants into industrial sectors and into the service sphere it is expedient not to resettle them in cities but to create the relevant conditions right there, in the rural locality. This can be done by the preferential development there of labor-intensive industrial production facilities based on local raw materials, and also by expanding the network of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. I have in mind warehousing facilities, refrigerated stores, canning and packaging facilities, and transport.

"Experience has already revealed the great effectiveness of the widespread construction of food, textile, sewn-goods, and other labor-intensive sectors of industry in the region. Meanwhile only 7 percent of Uzbekistan's cotton is processed in the republic. The rest is transported for processing thousands of kilometers from the place where it is produced -- as a rule to those regions where there is an acute shortage of manpower both in the countryside and in the cities." The author points out that this anomaly requires that state management bodies, and not just scientists should study questions of the rational use of labor resources.

UZBEK ACADEMY NOTES SCIENTIFIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD071303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The annual general conference of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was held today in Tashkent.

It was noted that the scientific potential accumulated in the republic is not being used efficiently. The achievements of scientists are being phased into practice extremely slowly. As before, the links between academic institutes and science in industry and higher educational establishments are weak. Major fundamental issues are being resolved slowly. The structure of scientific establishments needs improving.

Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

AZERBAIJAN REPLACES INTERIOR MINISTER

AU110712 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (AFP) -- The interior minister of the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan an has been replaced following his retirement, the Caspian Sea republic's party newspaper reported.

The BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY (BAKU WORKERS) daily said in Thursday's edition, which reached here Saturday, that Minister Dzhafar Veliyev had retired.

In a separate announcement on a different page, the paper named his successor as Aydyn Israfil Mamedov, who had served as the head of the republic's Central Committee Transport and Communications Department.

GORNO-BADAKHSHAN REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD111622 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] A plenum of the Gorno-Badakhshan Party Obkom was held today to examine the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the oblast party organization in the implementation of restructuring and improvement of cadres policy.

The plenum examined an organizational matter. Comrade Zairov was released from his post of first secretary of the party obkom in connection with his retirement for health reasons. Comrade (Beknazarov), formerly deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Tajik SSR, was elected first secretary of the Gorno-Badakhshan Party Obkom. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Central Committee.

KARPOV, CHETVERIKOV ASSUME UNION, COPYRIGHT POSTS

LD271247 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 27 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 27 TASS -- A conference of Constitutor organizations of the All-Union Copyright Agency has been held here. This organization is protecting the rights of all the creative workers.

A new Constitutors' Council has been elected. Vladimir Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union, has been elected chairman of the board of the copyright agency.

One of the main functions of the agency is the export and import of literary, scientific and art works. All the unions of creative workers, the USSR Academy of Sciences, a number of ministries and departments are constitutor organizations of the agency. At present the agency maintains business relations with some 70 countries. In 1986 it concluded 5,000 contracts with foreign partners for the sale and purchase of rights.

SOKOLOV, KOLDUNOV AT AIR DEFENSE TROOPS FETE

LD100244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army a solemn gathering was held today of representatives of the Moscow public and servicemen of the capital's garrison, dedicated to Air Defense Troops Day, which is to be marked on Sunday 12 April. In the presidium were Comrade Sokolov; heads of ministries and departments; military chiefs; and representatives of party, local soviet, and public organizations. Those assembled were addressed by Chief Marshal of Aviation Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Troops and USSR deputy minister of defense. [video shows audience; partial close shots and long shots of platform -- only figures identifiable are Sokolov, Kulikov, and Koldunov; Koldunov at the rostrum delivering his address.

PAPER SCORES STATUS OF KAZAKH PREDRAFT TRAINING

PM081525 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 87 pp 1, 3

[KAZTAG report: "Worthily To Serve the Motherland," under the rubric "The Eighth Plenum Continues Its Work]

[Text] On 18 March the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee hosted a conference of the republic's party-soviet aktiv on the question of improving young people's military-patriotic education and training for military service. Colonel General A.V. Kovtunov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, and V.I. Yefimov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, delivered reports.

The reports and speeches stressed that the solution of the issues under discussion would be facilitated by, above all, a well defined work system and the active and comprehensive participation in this work of ideological organizations, general education shcools, vocational and technical colleges, public health institutions, military commissariats, and DOSAAF committees. The valuable experience of training young men for service in the Soviet Army and Navy should be applied more widely. For example, rallies of draftees were also held in the past -- but, as a rule, in a formal fashion, "to look good on paper." This year for the first time the rallies were held throughout the republic on a single day, in an organized fashion, and with the participation of parents, war and labor veterans, and internationalist servicemen, and they were a great festive occasion for the future servicemen. Now, when preparing the rally of conscripts for the fall draft, it is essential to generalize the available experience, to seek out interesting new forms so as to have the opportunity to check out the draftees in action, and to step up the monitoring of their training and labor activity, and their readiness for service.

The words "taken off into the army" have become fashionable. What does "taken off" mean? After all, serving in the army is a sacred duty and a civic responsibility. Using examples of the heroism and courage of the older generations and today's servicemen, our future soldiers must be educated more actively and convincingly. Not a single young man must be left outside the sphere of military service.

The ranks of Soviet servicemen are acquiring a worthy reinforcement. Proof of this is the excellent service of Kazakhs in the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Many have been awarded orders and medals for their excellent-rated performance of their international duty.

In defense of our motherland the servicemen perform a difficult service in ships and airplanes, on missile ranges, and so on. Complex modern technology which is difficult to master without the appropriate training is in their hands. Two years' service in the army is a short time. A good soldier cannot be made from an untrained draftee in this short period of time. So he must have a trade in "civilian life" which in the army will become the basis of his soldier's prfession. Without a doubt, the draftee is obliged o be physically well prepared.

All this painstaking work begins at school. A special role here belongs to military instructors. The main concern to educate the motherland's future defenders is theirs. The essential conditions must be created for this: facilities for initial military training, special classes, training zones, and -- in the summer period -- defense-sports camps.

The military instructor must enjoy high prestige among the young people. By his example and ability he is simply obliged to carry them with him, to know the subtleties of teaching practice, and to have a broad outlook. Not only officers transferred from the army into the reserve but also demobilized soldiers who have shown themselves to be good educators must be enlisted in the ranks of military instructors. The training of military instructors in the republic's pedagogical Vuz's should also be expanded.

The organization of young men's military registration is still poor. Not all leaders of apartment block administrations, educational establishments, and enterprises promptly report people of draft age to the military commissariats. Often obligatory medical checks, and treatment when necessary, are not arranged. When the draft comes, it is too late to treat the sick ones. This gives rise to numerous deferments, and some young people do their military service considerably late.

When teenagers finish school they are not always given practical help. Unfortunately, the opinion prevails that if they are destined for the army anyway, what's the use of giving them a job! Parents also often think like this. Our son has military service in front of him, they say, so let him relax, "take it easy"... But an empty life does not lead to anything good. On the contrary, the guy should be invited along to the military commissariat, the rayispolkom, or the Komsomol raykom and asked to do some work before his military service. He should be given a Komsomol travel warrant. All the conditions should be created, real work and good technical equipment should be given, and a mentor should be appointed. Meanwhile, leaders often complain that there is no one left to work after the draft into the army. But where are the demobilized servicemen? Why didn't they return to their own enterprise? For while he is in the army the serviceman must consider himself a member of the labor collective from which he was summoned. All the privileges must apply to him, including the thirteenth-month wage, which ought to be waiting for the serviceman following demobilization and, of course, when he returns to the collective.

The leader must also give some thought to the serviceman's family or his fiancee and take an interest in how they live. All this must not be called petty tutelage. This is concern for a person in the spirit of restructuring. The soldier will respond to it with good service and -- when he has returned to the enterprise -- with labor. If he expresses the desire to study, then it is essential to get things moving in the right direction.

In work with draftees little significance is attached to international education and to building up the party and Komsomol strata among them. As a rule, the draftees are young people aged 18 to 25 years. Many forget to have themselves taken off the register and retain their Komsomol membership cards. It is immediately clear here that the draftee is outside the sphere of the Komsomol's influence.

An important role must be assigned to send-off ceremonies. Parents, in the first place, must exclude instances of the use of alcoholic drinks. Specially created temperance clubs for draftees and written instructions to parents from the military commissariats could help in this matter.

All those who are responsible for youth education must guarantee work with the draftee. This work must be taken seriously and conducted consistently, without allowances being made for the absence of conditions and opportunities. It is essential to seek out reserves. In Uralsk Oblast and Yermak City in Pavlodar Oblast they have been able to organize the construction of an appropriate material base. They used internal reserves. They involved patrons and sponsors in the work, they used Saturday and Sunday voluntary work -- and the base was set up. Sponsorship not only on the part of enterprises but also of troop units is not excluded. Party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations; representatives of the Ministry of Education system; and committees of vocational and technical education, physical training, DOSAAF, civil defense, and culture, propaganda, and education establishments -- all are obliged to take part in the work.

The draftee must be highly cultured and knowledgeable. The doors of the best troop units must be open to him: the air force, paratroops, missile, border, tank, and other forces. His entry will be conditional on his ability, knowledge, high degree of education, and outlook.

In some places not everything is going well in terms of the mass nature of physical training and sport, particularly its technical and paramilitary disciplines. The sport of shooting is developing poorly. Not everywhere is there a weapons storage facility. Sometimes, shooting ranges are closed down for breaches of storage regulations, yet the administration, displaying inactivity, is in no hurry to take measures to establish order.

There is no appropriate base for developing technical and paramilitary types of sport, nor the appropriate stadia. Amateur radio, multidiscipline parachute and marine sports, service dog training, modeling, and other forms which, with excellent physical training, provide good special training and knowledge of technology are not developing well.

The norms of the "Ready for Labor and the Defense of the USSR" complex are treated formally in many instances. Monitoring checks show this. Ofteen draftees fail to live up to previously established norms.

There are draftees who do not know Russian sufficiently well and so cannot properly demonstrate their abilities in the army. Schools and other educational establishments should considerably improve the study of the language of inter-nation discourse, along with the Kazakh and other languages.

It is very important to begin military training from pioneer age in defense-sports camps. It is worth disseminating on a board basis the experience of the "Young Sailor," "Young Border Guard," and other clubs. Schoolchildren should be more involved in work to maintain exemplary order at memorials and obelisks.

It is considered expedient to set up everywhere, under the leadership of party obkom, gorkom, and raykom ideology secretaries, centers to train young people for military service. Ceremonial send-offs into the army and also meetings of servicemen after service and their reports to collectives should be carefully organized. Let the comrades at work ask each young man how he fulfilled his sacred duty to the motherland.

G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

M.M. Akhmetova, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Ye.M. Asanbayev and A.A. Ustinov, chiefs of Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee sections; and military chiefs, senior party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol officials, and representatives of ministries and departments took part in the conference's work.

LEADERS SIGN GENERAL STAFF OFFICER'S OBITUARY

PM071309 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 87 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Yu.V. Yakunin]

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General Yuriy Vasilyevich Yakunin has passed away after a serious illness. [passage omitted]

Yu.V. Yakunin was born in 1925 in the village of Rayevo, Zemetchinskiy Rayon, Voronezh Oblast, of a peasant family. [passage omitted]

After the war he graduated from the Military Academy of Armored and Mechanized Troops and the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and served in the troops and in senior positions in the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, I.M. Tretyak, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, V.L. Govorov, D.T. Yazov, A.I. Sorokin, V.S. Nechayev, M.A. Gareyev, D.A. Volkogonov, S.A. Dikov, A.N. Agafonov, and Ye.A. Kuznetsov.